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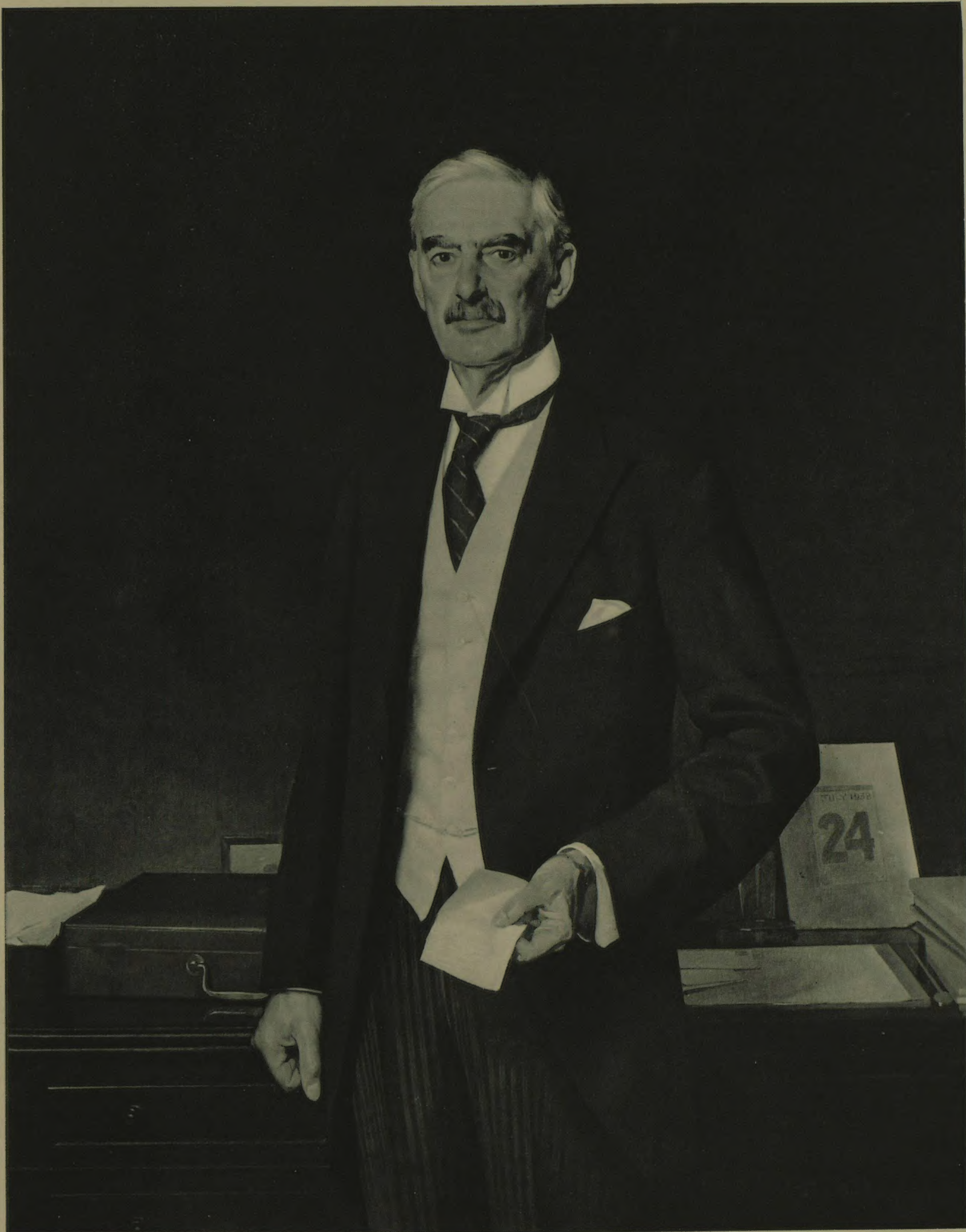
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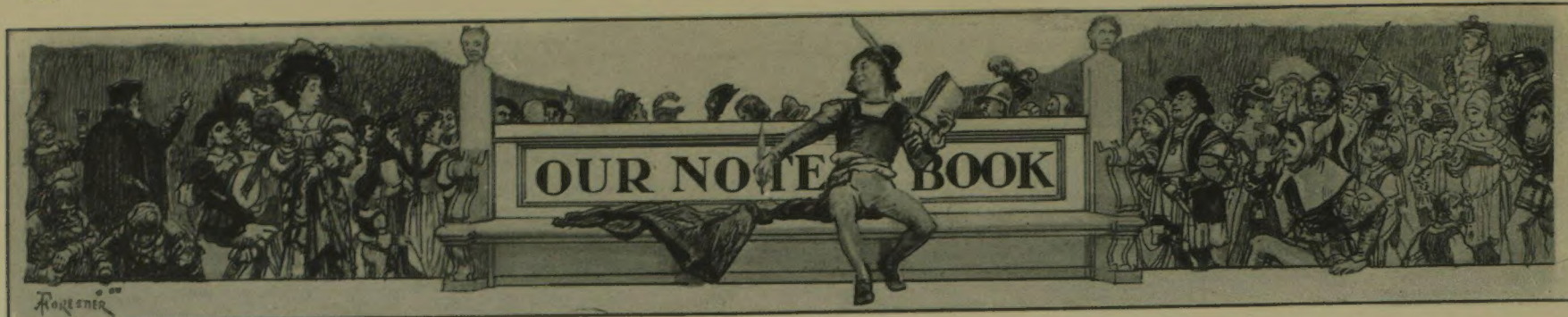
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1938.



THE PRIME MINISTER, WHOSE STATEMENT OF BRITISH POLICY WITH REGARD TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS REAFFIRMED BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: THE RT. HON. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

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By ARTHUR BRYANT.

A WEEK ago I wrote of the problem postulated by Professor Joad in his reference to the gulf set between the genius which has given modern man control of the engines of modern science and the simian folly with which, unhappily, he makes use of them. The extent of that gulf it is difficult to deny: whether one regards the arts of war or the arts of peace, it stares every thinking man in the face. The question is how can the gulf be bridged before a self-destruction more appalling than that which befell the builders of the Tower of Babel overtakes our clever, puzzled, over-hasty, and now half-rootless civilisation. Professor Joad, with the calm assurance of the academician, suggested a Board of scientists and philosophers to resolve what new scientific toys and inventions shall be put into the clumsy hands of adolescent mankind. Adopting his suggestion, one might make a start, I suppose, with the British Association lately assembled at Cambridge. Whether the League of Nations would be forced to intervene to prevent these learned men from flying at each others' throats before their momentous deliberations were concluded, is a thought that might possibly perplex the political enquirer with a knowledge of history. For bookish men, however wise, are—if the past can teach one anything—apt to be notoriously touchy and even uncharitable where the opinions of other learned men happen to clash with their own. And though such small failings of temper do no great harm to anyone save their own possessors in the seclusion of the study, they can—as has been tragically proved in more than one state where professors have held sway—be highly inconvenient and even dangerous in the inflammable atmosphere of a public assembly. There is, in the common intercourse of dons, often a certain tartness. Roger North, who enjoyed in his day a pretty wide experience of the idiosyncrasies of his fellow men, gave it as his opinion that "it is a mistaken charity which hath prevailed to bestow a collegiate life on mankind to the end they may live in piety and mutual charity. For the effect is clean contrary; if you would regulate their minds, give them business and make their bodies work. But take away this entertainment of their thoughts and employment of their bodies, and put them to live together in a cloister, and it is found in countries where cloisters are in request, although no sort of want afflicts them, they shall be perpetually afflicting each other with opposition and quarrel. And the things of this world may possibly hinder contemplation, but nothing else produceth humility, charity and peace in depraved mankind." Unfortunately, it is precisely these qualities that are most required in the work of ruling—in other words, coaxing—mankind. And, though one may speak with the tongues of men and angels, one is likely to achieve little in the way of government without them.

It is because my own experience causes me to agree, at any rate in part, with old Roger North's verdict, that I cannot accept Professor Joad's

engaging suggestion very seriously. If we are to prevent the achievements of our own higher intellect from destroying ourselves, we shall have to take a rather wider view of the search for salvation. And in the meantime we have got to regard the form of government we live under as being under trial. It—or something like it—worked in the past. Is it working under the conditions of the new world? Will the future see parliamentary government, which has been the peculiar contribution of this country to political science, weighed in the balance and found wanting?

In many places it has already been so tried, and—justly or unjustly—condemned. Russia, after many bloodstained attempts to attain it, flung it violently aside when the supremacy of the Duma had at last miraculously been achieved, and established in its

our own in solving the new social problems with which the triumphs of science has endowed the bewildered modern world. Can one feel any more confidence, for instance, that the radio and the bombing aeroplane are being any more beneficently and wisely employed in the hands of, shall we say, the rulers of Moscow and Berlin than in those of the vote-catchers and share-pushers of our own despised pluto-democracy or demo-plutocracy? Is it not at least arguable that we are even now using these perilous and little-tried wonders in a rather saner and more common-sense way than any of our neighbours, and possible that in the long run we shall prove that our home-spun, native method of managing public affairs will prove as successful in controlling the world of the electric ray and the high-speed aeroplane as it did that of the sailing-ship and the drawing-room piano?

For forms of government let fools contest, Whate'er is best administered is best.

And our history does suggest that, for us at any rate, our peculiar, illogical compromising mode of government produces in the end the best administration. It may not look very imposing on paper, but it works. It is both kindly and efficient. And, judging by the imminent shape of things to come, we shall need as much kindness and efficiency as we can get in the years we are about to receive.

The important thing is that we should recognise, before it is too late, that science has invested certain forms of individual activity with a potency that they never possessed before, and which our existing law, when it was framed, never contemplated. It has been the peculiar genius of our legal system to give the maximum of freedom to the individual citizen by carefully restricting—just enough and no more—his power to abuse it. And it is just that power to abuse certain forms of action that modern science

has so enormously increased. The right of free speech needed few checks a hundred years ago. But when the spoken word, however hasty, can be flashed round the world in a few seconds and the written word, however false, transmitted—with little chance of contradiction or appeal—to ignorant and deceived millions, the freedom of speech and the liberty of the Press acquire a new and rather disturbing meaning. In the same way the right of the individual to do what he likes on his own land becomes a very different matter when modern science enables him to use it in such a way as to revolutionise against their own wills the lives of thousands of his neighbours. And what is true of the power of the individual is as true of the power of the Crown, which it was also the wise practice of our ancient law to limit in the interests of individual liberty and happiness. Our institutions and our laws need adapting to meet the changed conditions of the world and to ensure that the weapons which modern invention has put into the hands of the powerful few, whether millionaires or bureaucrats, shall not be abused to the detriment of the essential liberties of the plain man. And if we can do that, I dare say we shall solve the dilemma which Professor Joad so ably postulated.



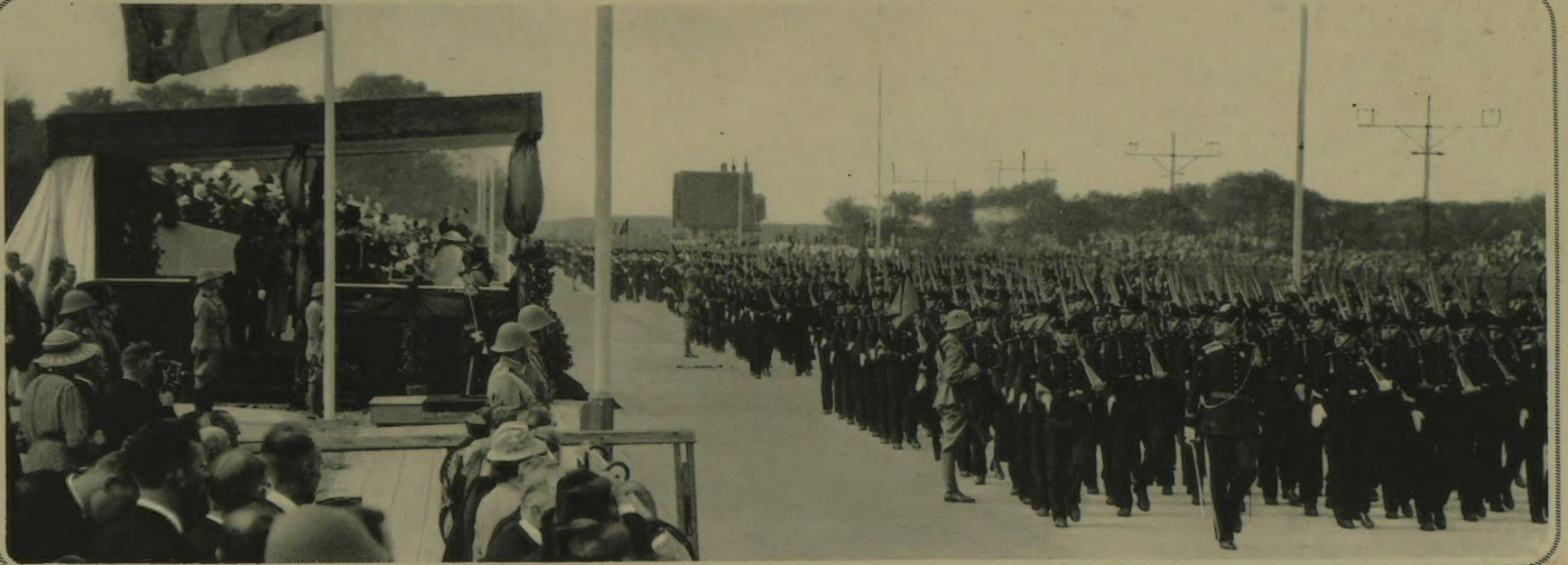
SIR JOHN SIMON'S SPEECH AT LANARK: THE BRITISH CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER MAKING HIS EAGERLY AWAITED DECLARATION ON THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE WITH REGARD TO THE PROBLEM OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

In his important speech at Lanark on August 27, Sir John Simon spoke of the Government's determination to make every effort to maintain peace. Mr. Chamberlain's declaration of March 24 with regard to Czechoslovakia, he said, held good to-day. In this declaration, it will be remembered, the Prime Minister refused to admit that Britain would automatically be drawn into any conflict over Czechoslovakia; but, he added, "where peace and war are concerned, legal obligations are not alone involved, and if war broke out . . . it would be quite impossible to say where it would end and what Governments might become involved." Sir John Simon's speech was received with anger and disappointment in Berlin; welcomed in Prague; and approved in Paris. (Photograph by Associated Press.)

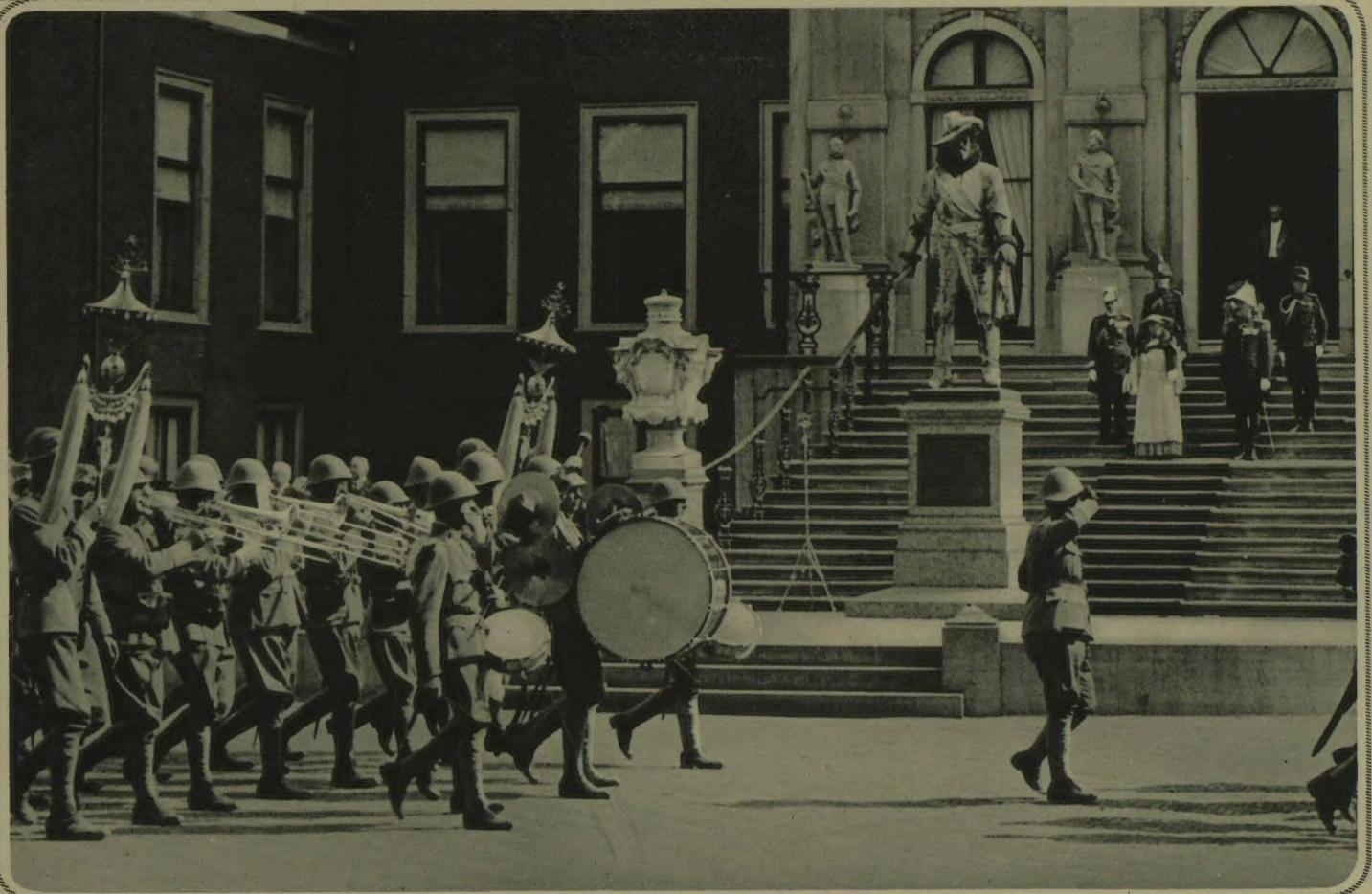
place a new variant of its own primitive oriental despotism, exercised in the high-sounding name of the Proletariat and under the sacred symbols of the Hammer and the Sickle. Italy and Germany, with an infinitely smaller toll of human life, but with a good deal of brutality and even more noise, have also dramatically rejected the parliamentary formula. The latest major rebel against the Britannic mode of governance is Spain, which, after a century of uneasy trial of constitutional forms, culminating in the "mud, blood and tears" of the nineteen-thirties, has now settled down to a characteristically Iberian method of liquidating the ballot-box. Whoever wins in Spain—Burgos or Barcelona—democracy (as we understand it in this country) has about as much chance of surviving in that stony soil as the farmer's colt grazing in the field at the back of my garden has of winning the Derby.

Yet though Communism, Fascism, Nazi-ism, and what I suppose we must learn—with a sigh—to call Falangism, have all rejected the corner-stone sent out by benevolent nineteenth-century Liberals from Westminster, there is little sign as yet that these Governments have been any more successful than

HONOURING QUEEN WILHELMINA'S BIRTHDAY IN HER "JUBILEE" YEAR.



ABOVE: THE GREAT MILITARY REVIEW HELD IN HONOUR OF QUEEN WILHELMINA'S FIFTY-EIGHTH BIRTHDAY: DUTCH TROOPS IN FULL DRESS UNIFORM, SALUTING AS THEY PASS THE ROYAL STAND PLACED BESIDE THE NEW MAIN ROAD BETWEEN THE HAGUE AND SCHEVENINGEN, ALONG WHICH THE IMPRESSIVE COLUMN OF MECHANISED UNITS, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY, MOVED.
(Associated Press.)



RIGHT: REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS FORCES: THE BAND OF A DETACHMENT OF COLONIAL RESERVES—WITH "JINGLING JOHNNIES"—MARCHING PAST THE QUEEN AT THE HAGUE—SOME OF THE 13,000 TROOPS WHO TOOK PART IN THE REVIEW.
(Wide World.)



THE ROYAL FAMILY OF THE NETHERLANDS AT THE MILITARY REVIEW: QUEEN WILHELMINA; PRINCESS JULIANA (LEFT); AND PRINCE BERNHARD (ON RIGHT).

Although the celebrations in honour of the fortieth anniversary of Queen Wilhelmina's coronation do not begin until September 5, a great military review was held at The Hague, on August 29, in celebration of her Majesty's fifty-eighth birthday on August 31. The review took place on the new main road between The Hague and Scheveningen and some 13,000 troops marched past the royal stand, on which was the Queen, with Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard. Detachments of all the defence forces of the Netherlands took part, including the Army, Navy, Air Force and police troops. Colonial reserves, tanks, motorised units and heavy



REPRESENTING THE DUTCH COLONIAL EMPIRE: NATIVE DIGNITARIES IN A STAND OF HONOUR AT THE MILITARY REVIEW AT THE HAGUE.

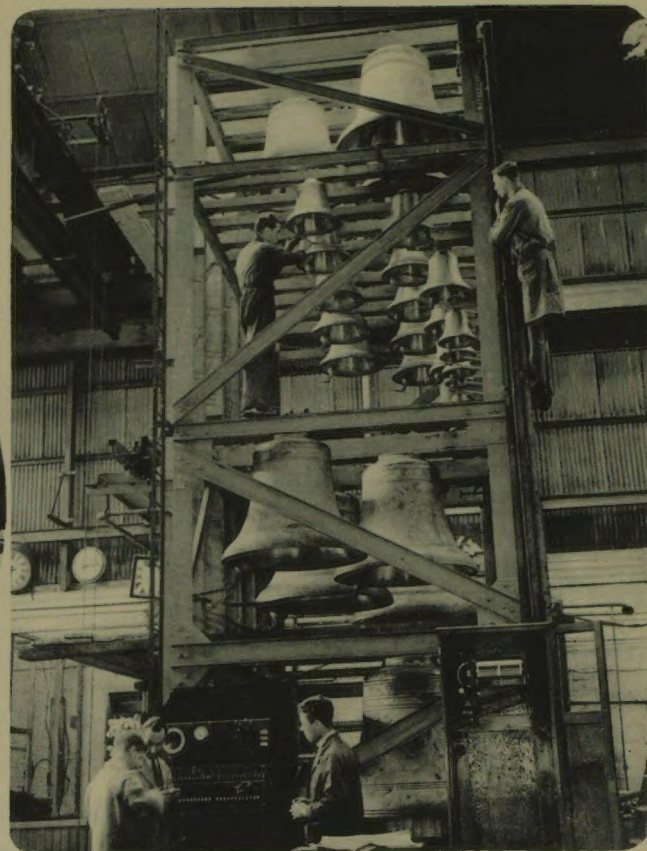
artillery drew special attention, and ninety aeroplanes flew overhead; thirteen of them forming the letter W in compliment to the Queen. Members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Military and Naval Attachés of various countries were present, and the Indian Princes who are now in the Netherlands with their suites in connection with the celebrations next week were accommodated in a stand of honour. On September 5 Queen Wilhelmina will visit Amsterdam in state and a week's festivities will commence. In view of this, the next issue of "The Illustrated London News" will be a "Netherlands and Colonies" Number.

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD: PICTORIAL NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR.



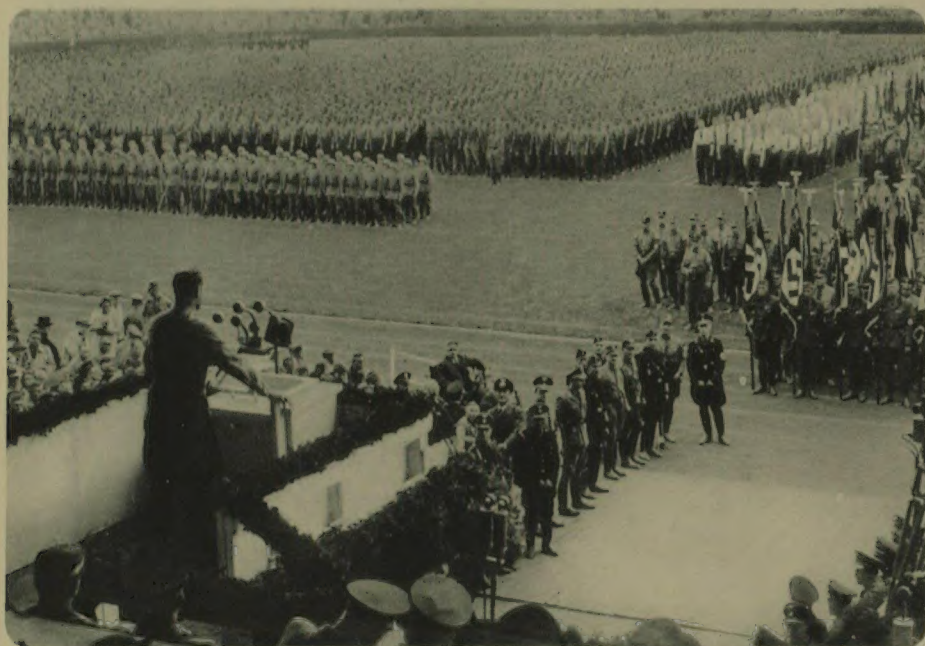
DEMONSTRATING IN FAVOUR OF A THIRTY-MILE SPEED LIMIT ON THE KINGSTON BY-PASS: A PROCESSION OF RESIDENTS TEMPORARILY HOLDING UP MOTORISTS.

A demonstration was arranged by the Kingston By-pass Safety Committee as part of their campaign for a 30 m.p.h. speed limit on a built-up stretch of the by-pass between Hook and Malden cross-roads. It took the form of a procession, mostly composed of children and mothers wheeling perambulators. It was led by an inspector of police along the side of the Tolworth crossroads, and when it reached Warren Drive it turned and wheeled across both carriage-ways, so that motorists were held up. (G.P.U.)



A CARILLON OF BELLS CAST IN CROYDON FOR SAN FRANCISCO: THE BELLS IN THEIR FRAME—THE WHOLE WEIGHING 18 TONS.

A carillon of forty-four bells for Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, was demonstrated at a foundry in Croydon recently. The carillon will be shipped shortly, and is to be installed, first, in a 400 ft. tower at the International Exhibition, to be opened next year on Treasure Island, San Francisco. The total weight of the bells is 18 tons, the heaviest being 5½ tons, and the lightest 12 lb. The donor of the bells was born in Cornwall. (Wide World.)



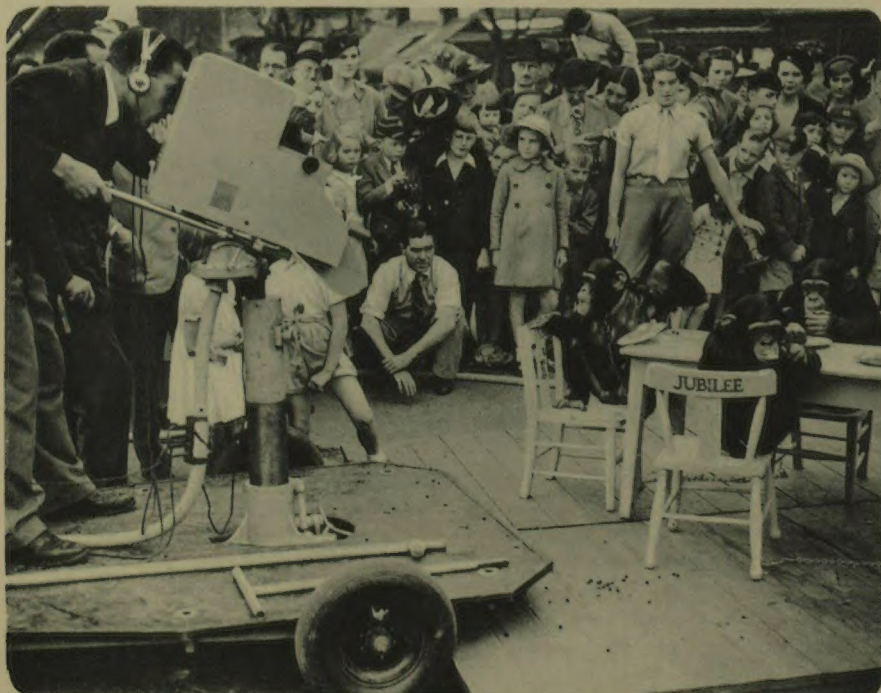
AN ATTACK ON DEMOCRACIES AT THE ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE ORGANISATION OF GERMANS LIVING ABROAD: HERR HESS SPEAKING AT STUTTGART. (Associated Press.)

The annual congress of the Nazi organisation for Germans living abroad began at Stuttgart on August 28. In a speech at the opening ceremony, Herr Hess, Herr Hitler's deputy, made a violent attack on democracies. His references to the "martyrdom" and "suffering" of Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia were



LEADING PERSONALITIES AT THE STUTTGART GATHERING: (R. TO L.) HERR BOHLE, HERR HESS (HERR HITLER'S DEPUTY), GOVERNOR MURR, DR. FRICK, AND BARON VON NEURATH. (Keystone.)

also warmly applauded by the audience. Herr Bohle, the leader of the organisation, made a threat to deprive "Aryan" Germans living abroad of their nationality if they did not demonstrate their adherence to National Socialism more loyally. He also threatened drastic reprisals against Germans who "from the safety of a foreign residence," write for anti-Nazi newspapers criticising the National Socialist regime. Foreign observers, however, noted that, generally speaking, the same enthusiasm was not observable among the delegates to the congress as in previous years.



THE GREAT SCOPE OF TELEVISION: A "CAMERA-MAN" WHO IS BROADCASTING THE CHIMPANZEES' TEA-PARTY IN THE CHILDREN'S CORNER AT THE ZOO—PART OF THE WORK OF A ROVING UNIT TAKING IMPROMPTU SCENES THERE. (Topical.)



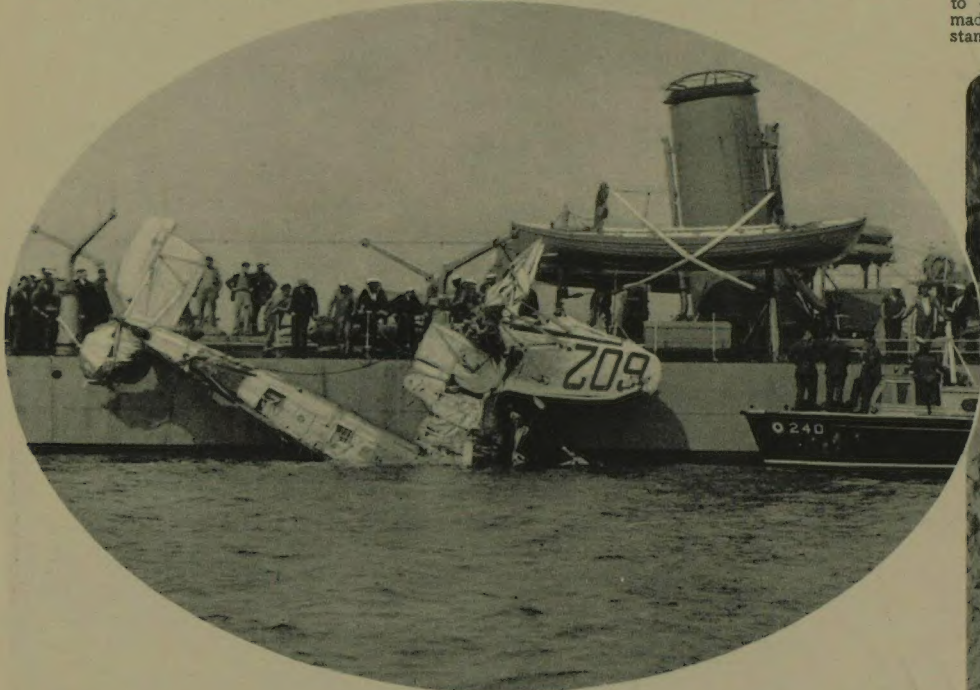
HUTTON'S SOUVENIR OF THE ASTONISHING TEST MATCH, IN WHICH HE BROKE MANY BATTING RECORDS: THE FAMOUS YOUNG CRICKETER RUNNING BACK TO THE PAVILION WITH ONE OF THE STUMPS, SECURED AFTER A FRIENDLY STRUGGLE. (Central Press.)

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: PACIFIC AND WARLIKE OCCASIONS PICTURED.



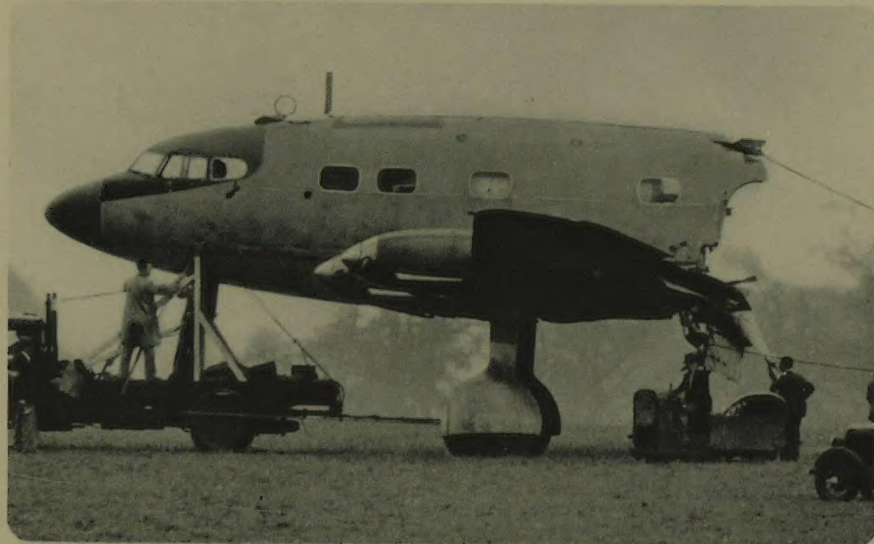
THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT DESTROYER DAMAGED IN A SEA-FIGHT: THE "J. L. DIEZ" TAKES REFUGE IN GIBRALTAR; HOLED AND DOWN BY THE BOW.

The Spanish Government destroyer "J. L. Diez" has had an adventurous career. Last summer she escaped from Northern Spain to Falmouth (she was illustrated in our issue of September 25 last). Repaired at Havre, she recently tried to run the gauntlet of Franco's patrols in the Straits of Gibraltar. She was caught, however, by superior forces, hit by an 8 in. shell from the cruiser "Canarias," and forced to run into Gibraltar, badly holed. (Associated Press.)



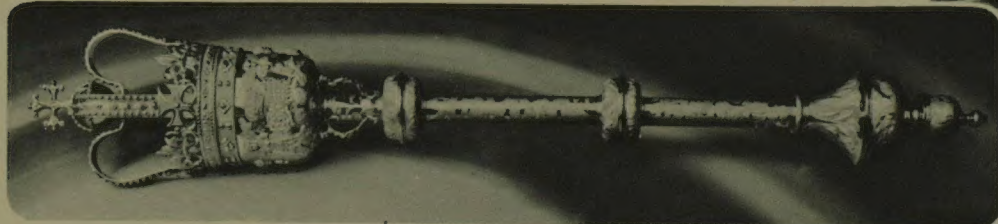
SALVAGED AFTER A FORCED LANDING IN THE FIRTH OF FORTH: A ROYAL AIR FORCE AEROPLANE BEING HOISTED ABOARD A DESTROYER.

On August 29, a Royal Air Force aeroplane developed engine trouble while flying over the Firth of Forth and nose-dived on to a submerged sandbank. The occupants released themselves from the wreck and swam towards a trawler, which picked them up unhurt. Soon after they were rescued only the tail of the aeroplane remained above the surface. An R.A.F. launch went to the scene and, later, a destroyer salvaged the machine. (Topical.)



A TRANSATLANTIC AIR-LINER BREAKS ITS BACK: THE FRONT HALF OF ALBATROSS NO. 2 BEING HAULED AWAY AFTER THE ACCIDENT.

During tests with a heavy load of lead ballast, an air-liner, the Albatross No. 2, which was shortly to have made an experimental flight across the North Atlantic, broke its back while taxi-ing along the ground at Hatfield Aerodrome on August 27. The normal all-up weight of the passenger type of Albatross is about 13 tons, and on this occasion it was loaded with 3000 lb. of lead ballast over the maximum all-up weight of the certificate of air-worthiness. (Associated Press.)



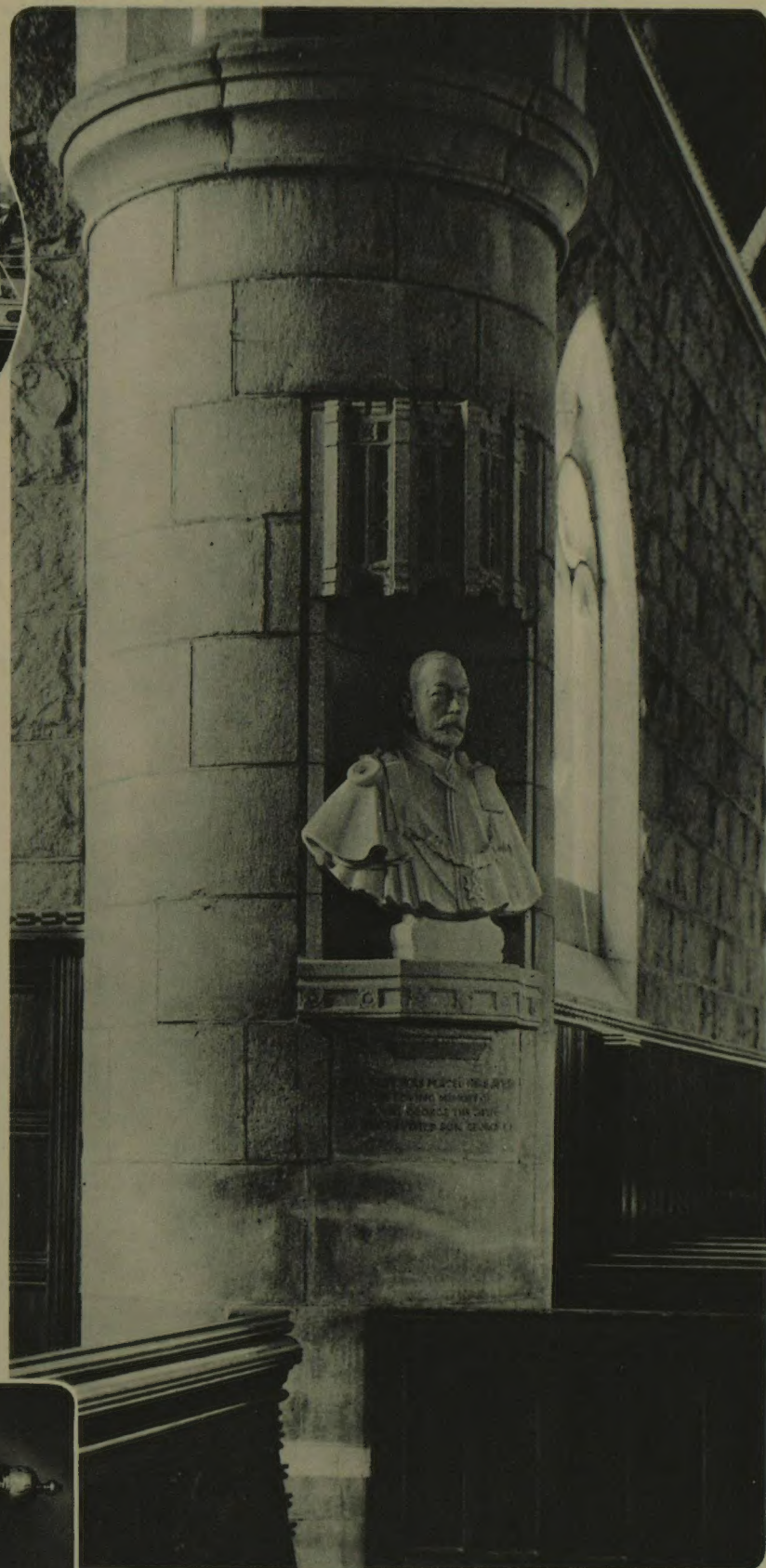
A COPY OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS' CHARLES II. MACE FOR THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF STATE: THE REPLICA PRESENTED BY THE MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA.

The mace for the Council of State of India is a full-sized replica of the Charles II. mace in use in the House of Lords. It was presented to the Council of State by the Maharaja Sir Kameshwar Singh of Darbhanga. It was made by the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company. The Council of State is one of the two Chambers of the Indian Legislature, the other being the Legislative Assembly.



OPENING THE THOUSAND ISLANDS BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE: PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE CANADIAN PREMIER JOINTLY CUT THE TAPE.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada, jointly cut the tape to open the new Thousand Islands Bridge over the River St. Lawrence. The occasion was made doubly notable by President Roosevelt's speech giving an assurance that the U.S.A. will not stand idly by if the domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any power. He also proposed that both nations should co-operate in St. Lawrence development projects.



THE MEMORIAL BUST OF HIS FATHER UNVEILED BY KING GEORGE VI. IN CRATHIE CHURCH, BALMORAL.

King George unveiled a memorial to his father in Crathie Church, on August 28. It consists of a bust of King George V. sculptured in marble by Sir William Reid Dick, R.A., now Sculptor in Ordinary to his Majesty for Scotland. It shows his late Majesty in the robes of the Order of the Thistle. The unveiling ceremony took place after morning service.

ARAB TERRORISM IN TROUBLED PALESTINE: THE DARING NIGHT-RAID ON HEBRON AND INCENDIARISM IN JERUSALEM.



AFTER THE ARAB TERRORISTS' DARING RAID ON HEBRON: A MILITARY OUTPOST GUARDING THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN; WHILE ALL THE ROADS WERE CLOSED FOR FORTY-EIGHT HOURS AND A CURFEW WAS IMPOSED.



INTENDED TO IMPEDE POLICE AND MILITARY CARS AND MAKE THEM EASY TO ATTACK: LARGE BOULDERS ROLLED DOWN THE HILL BY ARAB TERRORISTS AND LEFT LYING ON THE HEBRON HIGHWAY AFTER THE RAID.



SET ON FIRE AFTER AN ATTEMPT HAD BEEN MADE TO BREAK OPEN THE SAFES: THE POST OFFICE AT HEBRON, WHICH WAS ENTERED BY A GANG OF ARMED ARABS.



A TRAGEDY OF THE HEBRON RAID: THE WRECKAGE OF AN ARMoured POLICE CAR WHICH THE ARABS SURROUNDED AND SET ON FIRE AFTER THEY HAD KILLED THE DRIVER, A PALESTINIAN CHRISTIAN.



ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR STRAGGLERS AFTER THE RAIDERS HAD BEEN DRIVEN FROM THE TOWN: A MILITARY POST, ARMED WITH LEWIS-GUNS, ENTRENCHED BEHIND SAND-BAGS ON THE ROOF OF THE BRITISH POLICE POST.



SHUNT BY AN ARAB GANG WHO WERE UNABLE TO FORCE THE SAFES: BARCLAYS BANK AT HEBRON, BLACKENED WITH SMOKE; AND (IN FRONT) THE WRECKAGE OF THE ARMoured POLICE CAR.

One of the most daring exploits in the campaign which gangs of Arab terrorists are now waging in Palestine took place on August 19. During the evening of that day a large band of armed Arabs entered the town of Hebron and, after failing to force the safes in the Post Office and Barclays Bank, set those buildings on fire. They then attacked the police post in the old city, having already surrounded an armoured police car and burnt it, besides killing the driver, a Palestinian Christian, and wounding a British constable. From the police post the Arabs obtained two rifles and some ammunition and stole five horses, seven others being slaughtered in the

stable. The terrorists were now in complete control of the town, but an interrupted message had been received from Hebron at police headquarters in Jerusalem and a detachment of troops and a force of police were sent immediately. The raiders were driven from the town and later dislodged from their positions in the hills outside. All roads were closed for forty-eight hours and a curfew was imposed on the town, which was carefully searched for stragglers. On August 21 there was a case of incendiaries in Jerusalem, when a large lumber-yard, within a stone's-throw of the Talavera Barracks, now full of British troops, was burnt out.



SIMILAR TO THE TRAPS WHICH, DURING THE LAST FEW WEEKS, HAVE TAKEN A HEAVY TOLL OF LIFE AMONG THE MILITARY AND CIVIL POPULATION: THE EFFECT OF A POWERFUL ROAD MINE PLACED UNDER A HEBRON ROAD CULVERT BY ARAB TERRORISTS.



INCENDIARISM AS PART OF THE TERRORISTS' CAMPAIGN: A FIREMAN ATTEMPTING TO PREVENT THE CONFLAGRATION SPREADING WHEN A LARGE JERUSALEM LUMBER-YARD NEAR THE TALAVERA BARRACKS, NOW FULL OF BRITISH TROOPS, WAS SET ON FIRE AT NIGHT.

PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE: PERSONALITIES AND EVENTS OF THE WEEK.



MR. A. SHORT, M.P.
Labour M.P. for Doncaster from 1935. Died on August 24; aged fifty-five. Represented Wednesbury in Parliament from 1918 to 1931; and was Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Home Affairs from 1929 to 1931. Was a member of the Sheffield City Council from 1913 to 1919.



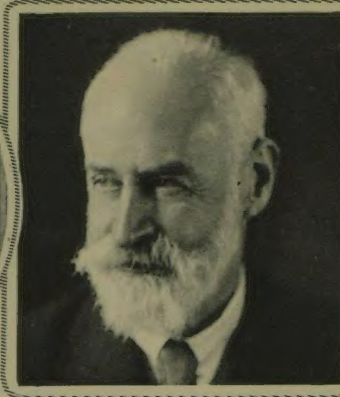
THE RT. REV. J. G. GORDON.
Suffragan Bishop of Jarrow since 1932. Died on August 28; aged fifty-six. During the war was Chaplain to the Forces in France and Italy, and became Deputy Assistant Chaplain-General. Was rector of St. John's, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, 1919-26.



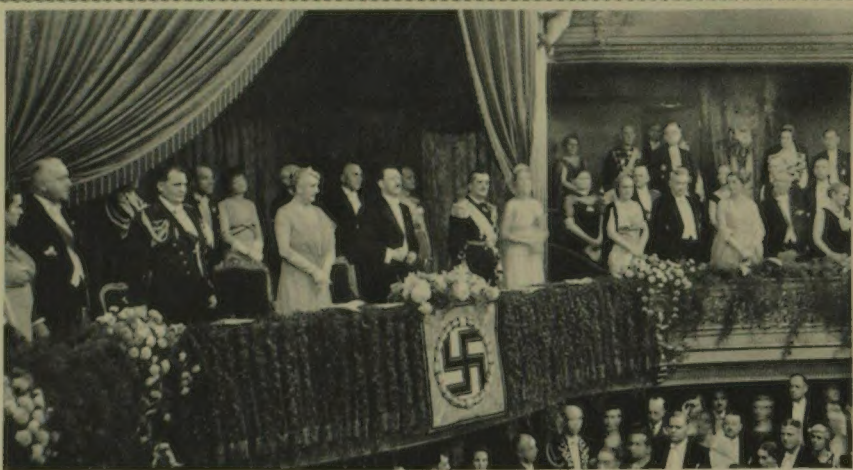
MISS MAY YOHÉ.
A popular actress in London in the 'nineties. Died at Boston, Massachusetts, recently; aged sixty-nine. Was at one time the owner of the so-called "unlucky" Hope Diamond. Made her first appearance in London in 1893 as Martina in "The Magic Opal."



MR. A. C. D. ENSOR.
Appointed Clerk of the Peace for the County of London in succession to the late Mr. John Dix, who had held the office for over twenty-five years. Is thirty-one. Was formerly prosecuting solicitor to the Newcastle Police, and, later, a lecturer at the Hendon Police College.



MR. AYLMER MAUDE.
An authority on Tolstoy. Died on August 25; aged eighty. Went to Moscow at the age of sixteen, and from 1890 to 1897 was associated with a carpet company in that city. As an author, he will be remembered for his translations of Tolstoy's works.



BERLIN'S GREAT WELCOME TO ADMIRAL HORTHY, THE REGENT OF HUNGARY: THE SCENE AT THE GALA PERFORMANCE OF "LOHENGRIN"; SHOWING GENERAL GÖRING AND MME. HORTHY ON HERR HITLER'S RIGHT, AND ADMIRAL HORTHY AND FRAU GÖRING ON HIS LEFT, IN THE FÜHRER'S BOX.



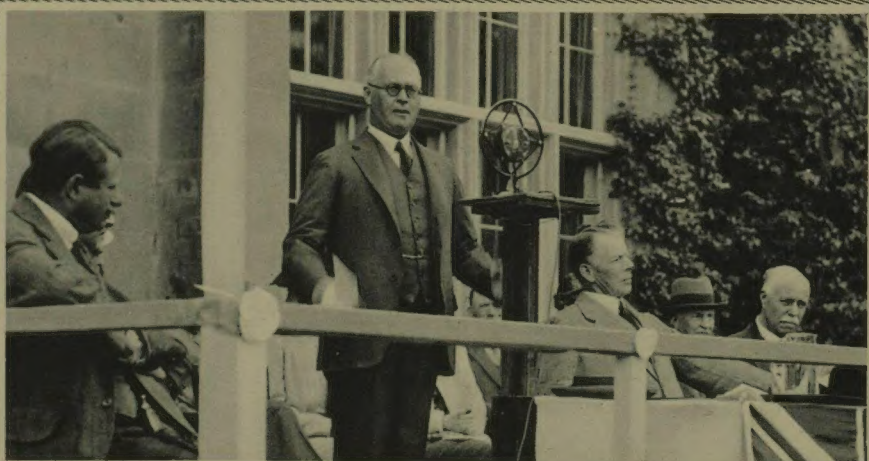
THE IMPORTANT BLEED AGREEMENT BETWEEN HUNGARY AND THE LITTLE ENTENTE STATES: THE LITTLE ENTENTE REPRESENTATIVES—(L. TO R.), NAMELY: THE YUGOSLAV PREMIER, THE CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER, THE RUMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, AND THE YUGOSLAV WAR MINISTER.

Agreements between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, were signed at Bled, in Yugoslavia, on August 23. The agreements recognised Hungary's right to re-arm, and all four States renounced the use of force to settle disputes among themselves.



"TO PLACE OVER 1,500,000 SOLDIERS UPON A WAR-FOOTING IS A VERY GRAVE STEP": MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL SPEAKING AT THEYDON BOIS.

In a speech at Theydon Bois on August 27, Mr. Winston Churchill declared that the whole state of Europe was moving steadily towards a climax which could not be long delayed. "War is certainly not inevitable," he said, but he argued that danger to peace would not be removed until the vast German armies which had been called up had been dispersed. "Our anxieties and our hopes centre upon the extraordinary man at the summit of Germany."



"CONTENTMENT IS A GREAT PACIFIST": SIR THOMAS INSKIP SPEAKING AT A CONSERVATIVE FÊTE AT DUPPLIN CASTLE, NEAR PERTH.

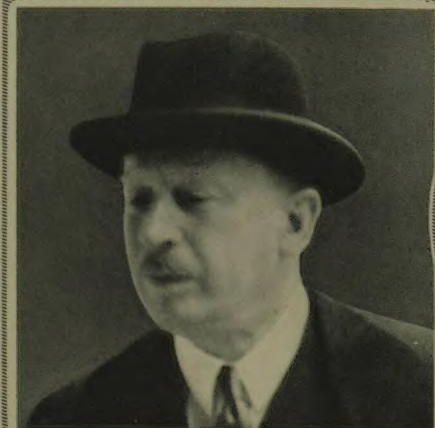
Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence, pointed out in a speech at a Conservative fête at Dupplin Castle, near Perth, on August 27, that events in Czechoslovakia were moving to a decisive issue. After stating that he did not regard war as inevitable, he went on to say that if the nations of Europe could be made content with their present conditions and positions, it would do more to prevent war than the raising of great armaments. He then paid a tribute to Lord Runciman's efforts in Czechoslovakia.



CAPTAIN G. E. T. EYSTON
Broke his own land speed record of 312 m.p.h. at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, on August 27, by driving his car "Thunderbolt" twice over the measured mile at an average speed of 345.49 m.p.h. Is an old Cambridge rowing Blue. Took up motor-racing after the war. Aged forty-one.



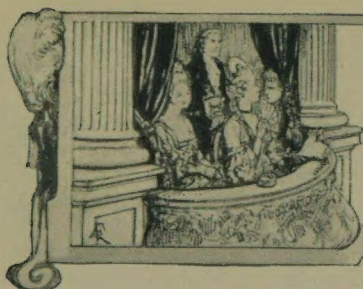
M. JAN MASARYK.
The Czechoslovakian Minister in London. Shortly after Lord Halifax arrived at the Foreign Office on August 29 for an interview with Sir Neville Henderson, the British Ambassador in Berlin, M. Masaryk called, and was in conversation with the Foreign Secretary for about fifteen minutes. It is assumed he discussed the latest developments.



MR. F. ASHTON-GWATKIN.
A member of Lord Runciman's staff in Prague. Has been paying a brief visit to London on private business, during which he had an informal talk with Lord Halifax and subsequently spent several hours in conversation with Sir John Simon, Lord Halifax, and departmental experts before the former's speech at Lanark.



HERR ERNST KUNDT.
Leader of the Sudeten Germans in the Czechoslovak Parliament. It was arranged that he would meet President Benes on August 30 to discuss the Czechoslovak Government's minority proposals. These are likely to form the basis of future negotiations and are believed to suggest the forming of "Cantons."



The World of the Kinema.

By MICHAEL ORME.



WESTWARD HO!

THE name of Luis Trenker conjures up a vision of formidable mountain peaks, treacherous glaciers, rocky ramparts whose precipitous flanks seem to offer no foothold to the audacious climber and yet are forced to surrender to the intrepid Mr. Trenker. Lean, agile and indomitable, with, appropriately enough, a suggestion of the eagle in the keen cut of his features, Mr. Trenker has brought the thrill of mountaineering to the screen in more than one picture of Alpine adventure. Moreover, in the



"YELLOW SANDS," THE FILM OF THE SUCCESSFUL EDEN PHILLIPOTS' PLAY, WHICH IT WAS ARRANGED SHOULD BEGIN ITS RUN AT THE REGAL ON SEPTEMBER 2: BELLE CHRYSTALL, MARIE TEMPEST AND EDWARD RIGBY IN A MOVING SCENE OF THE DEATH OF JENNIFER VARWELL.

Those who saw "Yellow Sands" as a play will recall that the plot turns upon the plan of Jennifer Varwell, a wealthy old lady, to bring together her nephew Joe, a young man of Communistic leanings, and Lydia Blake, her companion.

British production "The Challenge," which reconstructed the historic conquest of the Matterhorn by Edward Whymper, his expert knowledge of mountains and their little ways saddled him with the twofold task of port-aying the guide Carrel and sharing the direction of the Alpine scene with Mr. Milton Rosmer. The new German film at Studio One, "Der Kaiser von Kalifornien" ("The Emperor of California"), reveals the actor-director-mountaineer in yet a third and even a fourth capacity, for the production is a "Luis Trenker Tobis Rota," it is directed by Mr. Trenker, written by Mr. Trenker, and its central character is played by Mr. Trenker. With, one must presume, not a mountain left to scale in the wide circle of the Alps, he may well have perceived in the character of Johann August Suter the quality of ambition and determination inherent in his own nature.

Certain it is that to the history of the rebellious Swiss printer who turned the wilderness of California into a fruitful land and rose to be its uncrowned "Emperor" he has added a vision that would seem to explain the choice of a subject so remote from his native heath. Suter, it would appear—I must confess to a regrettable ignorance on the subject—was a citizen of Switzerland who, as a young man, got into trouble by printing anti-Government propaganda. With the police at his heels, he fled to the topmost tower of a cathedral, apparently contemplating suicide. And here, amongst the gargoyles and the weather-worn stone saints, a vision came to him, looking amazingly like a Regency buck but speaking fantastically words of fresh fields to conquer and new worlds to explore. Mr. Trenker thereupon swings his cameras round the glorious panorama of mountain ranges, fields and rivers, takes a long shot at the very distant ocean's turbulent expanse, and Johann August Suter's mind is made up. A hurried farewell to wife and children, and the next we see of him is somewhere on the Mississippi, joyfully bartering a bundle of skins.

Tales of California's untapped wealth set his feet on a long and perilous trek to the Golden West, and the picture settles down into a pioneer drama with "bad men," Red Indians, and a "gold rush" which eventually robs Suter of his fertile lands, of his wife and sons, and reduces him to penury in his old age. The immaculately tailored phantom returns to point a somewhat obscure moral relating to the futility of attempting to stem the tide of progress, but finds a few words of comfort and praise for the veteran pioneer before he dies on a flight of marble steps. Stripped of these supernatural visitations, the film

is so closely modelled on the American "Western" that the German dialogue, lacking the racy idiom of the ranchers and the gold-diggers, comes as a continual surprise.

Nor has the director acquired the trick of infusing sudden drama or unexpected thrill into the prolonged and dangerous journey across the Californian desert, often sacrificing the more human element for the exploitation of the visual. It would, for instance, have been more interesting to see how Suter got a stranded caravan through an apparently impassable barrier of mountain than to watch him scaling the crags in a successful search for water. The conflict between the gold-diggers and the farmer is violent and vociferous, but its possible poignancy is often lost in the vocal clamour. Mr. Trenker himself, as the truculent Suter, is far too prone to shout his antagonists down and establishes the man's character only in its outward semblance. He sits his horse easily, he climbs like a chamois, he rides through his far-flung domain with the air of a conqueror, and he sticks to his threatened rights as grimly as may be. Pictorially, therefore, he is satisfying, but he remains mentally unrevealed.

Thus the drama unfolds itself as a series of spacious canvases planned on an ambitious scale. Vast herds of cattle, great flocks of sheep, the rich yield of orchard and field speak as eloquently of Suter's gradually acquired wealth as does his dogged stumble through the arid sands of the Californian desert suggest his determination to reach the promised land. Watching Mr. Trenker's picture is, indeed, a process akin to turning over the pages of a handsome volume dealing with the pioneer days of California, profusely and artistically illustrated. Scenically impressive and equipped with an effective orchestral accompaniment, this German expedition into the great, open spaces of the West is at its best in its silent sequences. Nor is this, perhaps, a matter for surprise, since the picture is the work of a man whose mind is attuned to the wordless symphony of the mountains.

Whilst the hero of "Der Kaiser von Kalifornien" satisfies his "cosmic curiosity" and at the same time stores up great riches, as did Mr. Hervey Allen's hero, Anthony Adverse, "Yellow Sands," at the Regal, travels no farther West than to our own enchanting Devon

comes from the Elstree studios and was directed by Mr. Herbert Brenon. As a contribution to the annals of rural England it is a welcome if not a momentous production. Its value, indeed, is enhanced by a discretion that has refused to inflate a simple tale to the size of a super-production. Its sponsors have been content to use the fair setting of the little fishing village where Jennifer Varwell lived serenely and died quietly within sight of the sea she loved so well as a legitimate background for a group of Devonshire characters linked together and shrewdly sorted out by Aunt Jennifer's will. Here is no attempt to exploit the moods of Nature, to probe the pictorial possibilities of storm-lashed breakers or windswept cliffs. Nature, indeed, is on her best behaviour and wears a springtime gown as befits a little comedy that, though it touches on human frailties, greed of money, self-indulgence and ill-digested theories, plumbs no great depths and breaks no hearts. But the breeze on the cliff-tops, the cry of the gulls, the little waves lapping the feet of tall rocks, the activities of the harbour, and the gossip at cottage doors are spun into the very texture of the play, part and parcel of its development. Lovers talk at cross-purposes whilst lowering a lobster-pot; we gaze out at the sea through Aunt Jennifer's eyes. We are, in short, not taken on a round of sight-seeing, but invited to watch a play in Devonshire sea-board surroundings.

Within a natural and delightful frame, the story moves a trifle artificially, a little sentimentally, just a step removed from hard reality, possibly because each character is shaped to conform to a type in the author's mind. There is a suggestion of individual "turns" about these Devon folk and they are all clearly labelled according to their virtues and their vices. But they are good company. Dame Marie Tempest's Jennifer Varwell is wise and kind and gentle, albeit the homely twists of the Devonshire speech come somewhat strangely from the smiling lips of



"THE ADVENTURES OF MARCO POLO," THE FILM ABOUT THE FAMOUS VENETIAN TRAVELLER; TO BE SEEN AT THE ODEON, LEICESTER SQUARE, ON SEPTEMBER 5: GARY COOPER AS POLO WITH NAZAMA (BINNIE BARNES), WIFE OF THE TARTAR CHIEFTAIN KAIDU.

In the film story of Marco Polo, the traveller falls in love with the Princess Kukachin at the court of Kublai Khan. The villain, Ahmed, is determined to get rid of Polo and marry the Princess himself. Escaping from Ahmed's men, Polo is captured by Kaidu, a Tartar chieftain. Kaidu finds that Polo is adept at the difficult task of amusing his wife Nazama, and promises to spare his life so long as he succeeds in this. Ahmed rebels against the Khan; Marco rescues the Princess; Ahmed meets his doom; and the story closes with a happy ending.

a lady whose bath-chair promenades take on the air of a royal progress and who presides over her boisterous birthday-party rather in the manner of an indulgent grown-up at a gathering of rowdy little East-Enders. But she handles her death-scene with a beautiful restraint, and her gallant spirit is, in truth, the pivot of the play. Mr. Wilfrid Lawson paints a mellow portrait of Jennifer's brother Dick; a drink-sodden, lovable old fellow who asks nothing more of life than a place in the sun and a brimming glass. He ambles through the action, dispensing his easy philosophy with a shrug for the folly of the worker and the sober, a grand character fitted into the theme of the comedy by a fine actor. The dark-browed young fisherman Joe, immersed in Communistic principles and narrowly missing his true love, is sturdily played by Mr. Robert Newton; whilst Miss Belle Chrystall, fresh and modest, responds once again to the spirit of a picture that brings a bit of England to the screen.



MARCO POLO TO THE RESCUE: THE PRINCESS KUKACHIN (SIGRID GURIE), WHO WAS ABOUT TO BE FORCIBLY MARRIED BY THE VILLAIN AHMED; AND HER FATHER, KUBLAI KHAN (GEORGE BARBIER), WATCH THE DUEL BETWEEN POLO AND AHMED.

coast and deals with no greater wealth than the modest fortune that served a dear old lady to put her small world in order before she departed from it. This pleasant adaptation of the well-known stage play by Mr. and Mrs. Eden Phillpotts

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

IN these days when, the further eastward we look, the more our thoughts are turned to wars and rumours of wars, or to "having politics never at rest," it is a relief to be reminded that the East has other and more alluring qualities, as a wonderland of art and beauty. This aspect of the oriental world has just been brought vividly to mind by the finest photographic record and survey that I have yet seen, entitled "INDIA AND CHINA" Masterpieces of Architecture and Sculpture. By Alfred Nawrath, A.R.P.S. With 372 Illustrations and a Map (Vienna: Anton Schroll, R.M.18). Dr. Nawrath, as many of our readers will doubtless remember, contributed some beautiful photographs to our special Indian Number of Nov. 16, 1935, and his work attracted much attention at the Royal Photographic Society's Exhibition in London last December. The magnificent series of photographs in the present volume, which covers Burma and Ceylon as well as India and China, will enhance his reputation still further. I should say they come as near perfection as is possible to the art of the camera.

The letterpress in the book, comprising an introductory essay and explanatory notes on the plates, is all in German, except the titles to the illustrations, which are given also in English. The subjects of the photographs may be said to represent the flower of human culture, in the regions to which the volume relates, during some five thousand years. "The two empires with which it deals [we read] comprise more than half of the whole human race. In sublime creations of art are revealed the doctrines and beliefs of many creeds—Lamaism, Taoism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Islam, the Jain and Hindu cults, and, in some cases, the ancient devil-worship. We are led to mountain heights whereon are great monolithic statues and sacred temples, then into dark mysterious rocky cloisters, or down to the seashore where, beneath palms and crags, dream images of deities fashioned thousands of years ago." Whatever the subject, and however difficult the setting, Dr. Nawrath succeeds in revealing the works of eastern art in all their infinite exuberance. His photographs are not enlargements from small views, but were taken with plates of ample size to ensure accuracy of detail. Each one of them is a work of art, carefully thought-out and exquisitely finished.

Among other items on my list relating to India, the most readable and entertaining, while at the same time full of shrewd and well-informed comment on things political, is "LAND OF NO REGRETS." By Lt.-Col. A. A. Irvine, C.I.E. (Collins; 12s. 6d.). The title of the book is a retelation, from the author's standpoint, of Sir Alfred Lyall's phrase, "Land of Regret," as applied to India in some of his verses. In the absence of an index or other signposts, such as chapter-headings, I was lucky to spot a passage which amplifies Colonel Irvine's feeling in the matter. "The man [he writes] who said that the best view in India was that of Bombay from the stern of a homeward-bound vessel was a bilious idiot. I spent thirty good years in India, and I still thank her for them."

While India is the main background of his memories, Colonel Irvine begins with a brief and amusing "prologue" describing his schooldays at Haileybury and his time at Sandhurst. He had ancestral associations with the scene of his future work as soldier and administrator.

For well over 100 years," he tells us, "members of my family, Irvines, Thackerays, Shakespears, and Lows, have served in and loved 'The Shiny.'" The author, of "Vanity Fair," born at Calcutta, was a first cousin of the Colonel's grandmother. "Not many years ago," he continues, "the East claimed for ever another member of our family: my cousin and namesake, Andrew ('Sandy') Irvine. Along with Mallory he lies buried under the snows of Everest, a splendid athlete and one of the best of fellows. Being Sandy he must be lying very near the top."

Touching, in conclusion, on the future of India, Colonel Irvine sees the chief danger in the propaganda of Communism, originating, he alleges, in Moscow, and in past years, it appears, largely brewed by revolutionary exiles in America, Canada, and Afghanistan. The Communist Party of India, he avers, is not favoured by Mr. Gandhi. "If Communism," we read, "were to get the upper hand, it would be good-bye to the Indian National Congress; and one trembles to think what would then be the state of affairs in India, were she denuded of British troops. . . . The Party aims at establishing in India a Communist State on the model of the Third International as established in Russia—a Bolshevik Government, in fact. Its creed comprises bloody and violent revolution, the overthrow of capitalism and landlordism and the creation of proletarian parties. There is to be complete national independence and a dictatorship of the proletariat on the basis of the Soviet power."

Another deeply interesting book based on life-long experience is "MY INDIA." By Lillian Luker Ashby. With Roger Whately (Michael Joseph; 15s.). This is the autobiography of an Englishwoman who was born and married in India, and spent all her days there till her husband's illness necessitated migration to the more suitable climate of California. Like Colonel Irvine, Mrs. Ashby belongs to a family closely associated with India for generations; in fact, ever since her great-grandfather went out to Calcutta in 1832. For many years she was better acquainted with jungle folk than with conventional

Moslem servant in the hotel where she was manageress had almost killed a fellow-servant, and, procuring a cane, she searched for the assailant. "I found him hiding [she writes] in one of the pantries. He attempted to rush past me. I caught him by his *dhoti* and then by his arm, which I twisted behind him. . . . 'Gaul won't do you any good,' I continued. 'You'll only have time to hatch greater crimes. I'm going to pull your beard; no, better yet, when the other boy comes out of the hospital, I'll hold you and let him pull it.' He sank to his knees and entreated vehemently against this course. He was a Mohammedan. His beard was his Achilles' Heel. The Hindu holds a cow's tail when he makes a solemn oath; a Moslem, his beard. To have it pulled by an infidel is a soul-defiling sacrilege, and consequently the bitterest possible punishment. 'Very well, then. I'll cane you within an inch of your life. Which shall it be—a caning, or your beard pulled?' 'Cane me, and I'll be your slave for life,' he whimpered. 'Stand up, then, I'll thrash you this time; but if you cause any more trouble, I'll pull your beard.' My first official act in the hotel was this caning. It was an exemplary lesson. Fearful of indignities to their beards, the Mohammedans became models of rectitude."

Although Mrs. Ashby's book is more concerned with domestic and social matters of everyday life than with politics, there are sidelights on public affairs. Particularly illuminating is a piece of post-war dialogue between mistress and maid which indicates how Bolshevik ideas have percolated among the Indian nurses. "Memsahib, is it true that Lenin and Trotsky, the Mahatmas (holy leaders) of Russia, will come soon to India and give us a new Sircar?" Tara asked me one day, plainly worried. I laughed. . . . 'Where did you hear such a story, Tara?' 'He told me about it. How they have abolished their Sircar, and now everything belongs to the *gureeb admis*.' 'Does your husband think it's a good idea?' I asked jokingly. 'I understand everybody there has to work whether he wants to or not. That probably wouldn't suit him any too well.' 'But he and the other men say there wouldn't be any *gureeb admis* any more with a new Sircar. Everyone would have enough money.' 'Where do they get all this confusing knowledge of things so far away?' 'Oh, they read about them in the newspapers.' Tara was not referring to that great institution of journalism, the *Times of India*, the daily fare of the English and well-educated Hindu worlds, issued in Bombay, nor to the *Statesman*, issued concurrently in Delhi and Calcutta, nor to any of the long-established, well-edited native sheets, but to some of the newer papers of the native press whose speciality was criticism of officialdom, both British and native, and of the existing order of things in general."

I shall not have space this week to do more than mention four other noteworthy books on various phases of India. Statesmen and jurists will find indispensable "THE LAW OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION": A Legal Interpretation of the Government of India Act, 1935, and a Study of the Structure of the Indian Constitution Before and After the Federation. By M. Ramaswamy. With Foreword by Professor A. Berriedale Keith, of Edinburgh University (Longmans; 21s.). An important contribution to India's military annals is a "HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY ARMY." By Sir Patrick Cadell. With Foreword by Lord Willingdon, 2 Coloured Plates and 11 Maps (Longmans; 18s.). Sport—especially tiger-shooting—with an element of nature study, is represented in a beguiling book of personal adventure—"JUNGLE TRAILS IN NORTHERN INDIA": Reminiscences of Hunting in India. By Sir John Hewett. With 24 Plates and Map (Methuen; 12s. 6d.). Sir John's daughter contributes an interesting chapter describing a journey to Leh and including a pathetic interview with a child "re-incarnation" of a holy lama. Reverting finally to the subject with which we began, religious architecture in India has inspired another attractive work entitled "INDIAN TEMPLES." One hundred and thirty-six Photographs chosen and annotated by Odette Bruhl. With Preface by Sylvain Lévi (Oxford University Press and Humphrey Milford, Indian Branch; 10s. 6d.). There is a softness of atmosphere in these photographs that is very alluring.

C. E. B.



THE BASIS OF CHEWING-GUM: A CHICLEO CUTTING ZIGZAG NOTCHES IN A SAPO-DILLA'S TRUNK THAT THE MILKY JUICE MAY RUN DOWN FROM THEM INTO A RUBBER BAG BELOW.

These photographs and those on the facing page show how chicle, the gum which is used in the manufacture of chewing-gum, is obtained. When the solid blocks of the substance reach the manufacturer they are ground, filtered, refined and sterilised and, finally, by the addition of sugar and flavouring material, become the familiar "sweetmeat."



CONTAINING ONLY A HAMMOCK AND A FIREPLACE: A TYPICAL SHELTER MADE BY CHICLEOS TO SERVE THEM AS A HOME AND GIVE PROTECTION AGAINST THE TROPICAL RAINS DURING THEIR EIGHT MONTHS' WORK IN THE FOREST.

Anglo-Indian society. Her grandfather was a rich planter who ran his estate in almost feudal style; her father was a police inspector; and her husband became chief of police in the new industrial city of Jamshedpur, the seat of the Tata iron and steel works. Here she saw the spirit of social change at work, went through a strike, met the Viceroy (Lord Reading) and Mr. Gandhi, and herself assumed management of the company's hotel. Hers is a book that pictures the India she knew absolutely from the inside. It is a book, moreover, that is by no means devoid of thrills. In the early chapters there are three amazing escapes from creatures of the wild—a tiger, cobras, and an ape.

Obviously, Mrs. Ashby was a woman of strong character and courage. In later life she showed these qualities again on an occasion which also illustrates the kind of religious notions that may cause Moslem-Hindu riots. A

Obviously, Mrs. Ashby was a woman of strong character and courage. In later life she showed these qualities again on an occasion which also illustrates the kind of religious notions that may cause Moslem-Hindu riots. A

CHEWING-GUM—NOW A MUSEUM EXHIBIT: "MILKING" THE SAPODILLA-TREE.



COLLECTING THE RAW MATERIAL WHICH FORMS THE BASIS OF CHEWING-GUM: A CHICLERO FASTENING A RUBBER BAG BENEATH A NOTCH CUT IN A SAPODILLA-TREE TO CATCH THE WHITE JUICE.



PURIFYING THE JUICE (OR CHICLE), WHICH CONTAINS FROM 40 TO 60 PER CENT. OF WATER, FROM THE SAPODILLA-TREE BY BOILING IT IN BIG IRON POTS: CHICLEROS AT WORK IN THE FOREST.



A FURTHER STAGE IN THE PRODUCTION OF CHICLE FOR CHEWING-GUM: CHICLEROS POURING THE PURIFIED JUICE INTO A WOODEN MOULD, WHERE IT COOLS INTO A SOLID BLOCK IN READINESS FOR TRANSPORTATION TO THE TRADING CENTRE.

THESE photographs showing the methods employed in obtaining chicle, which forms the basis of chewing-gum, have an additional interest in view of a special display in the galleries of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, which illustrates, by means of photographs and specimens of raw materials, the evolution of chewing-gum from the source of the 'chicle' in dank, tropical forests of British Honduras to the shop windows of the United Kingdom. The exhibit occupies a large showcase in the British Honduras Court; thanks to the fact that the raw material, chicle, is now second only to mahogany in the chief exports from that Colony. The milky juice of the sapodilla-tree comes also from Guatemala (as our photographs show), Campeche, and Yucatan. For eight months, during the rainy season, the workmen, or chicleros, live in primitive camps in the forest and collect the raw material. They work in teams of two, or four, and live together in small shelters made of palm-leaves to protect them, against the rain. Those with whom we are concerned, are under contract to the big chewing-gum manufacturers who have agents in Flores, a town some twenty-one days' journey from the capital of Guatemala. The juice is gained from the tree by making zigzag cuts in the trunk up to a height of thirty feet or more, and the chicle runs down into a rubber bag fastened at the foot. The gum is then boiled in a large iron pot, to purify it and rid it of a large proportion of its water content. Subsequently, it is poured into a wooden mould to cool. The chicle is now in the form of a solid block and can easily be transported to Flores, where it is loaded into an aeroplane and flown to the coast.



BLOCKS OF CHICLE BEING TRANSPORTED ACROSS LAKE ITZA—ON THE WAY TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF AGENTS OF THE CHEWING-GUM MANUFACTURERS, WHO SEND IT TO THE COAST BY AEROPLANE.

FORGING A 14 IN. NAVAL GUN: FROM THE FURNACE TO THE INGOT-MOULD.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE ENGLISH STEEL CORPORATION.

THE five battle-ships of the "King George V." class, four of which will be completed in 1940, are to have 14 in. guns as their main armament. When this decision was made known, a certain amount of criticism was expressed. In accordance with the Three-Power Treaty of 1936, however, these ships had to be built within the 35,000-ton limit, and it would have been necessary to reduce the weight available for protection, or the engine power, if 16 in. guns had been chosen for their armament. It has been stated: "The first requirement of a fighting-ship is that it should remain afloat," and the "King George V." class of battleships will probably be the most efficient ships of any Navy, with a perfect balance between power, protection and mobility. The 14 in. gun fires a shell some 500 lb. lighter than that of the 16 in., but in range, accuracy and penetration is quite



1. DRAWING OFF INTO LADLES THE MOLTEN STEEL FROM WHICH A 14 IN. GUN IS FORMED, PREPARATORY TO POURING IT INTO MOULDS: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE FURNACES AT A SHEFFIELD STEEL-WORKS.



2. THE RAW MATERIAL OF A NAVAL GUN: MOLTEN STEEL BEING POURED OUT FROM A LADLE INTO A MOULD, IN ORDER TO PRODUCE A FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED TON INGOT.



3. SHOWING THE SIDES ENCRUSTED WITH SLAG: THE INTERIOR OF THE LADLE AFTER THE MOLTEN STEEL FROM THE FURNACES HAS BEEN POURED INTO THE MOULD.

a formidable weapon. It has also a slightly higher rate of fire than the 16 in. On June 30 the First Lord of the Admiralty announced the signing of a protocol providing for a new displacement limitation of 45,000 tons, and stated that the two new battleships of the 1938 programme would be of 40,000 tons and carry 16 in. guns. The gun is still regarded as the decisive arm in sea warfare and on this and the following pages we show the stages in the production of a 14 in. naval gun at a steel-works in Sheffield.

[Continued opposite.]

FORGING A 14 IN. NAVAL GUN: A SCENE SUGGESTING DANTE'S "INFERNO."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE ENGLISH STEEL CORPORATION.



4. PROTECTING THEIR EYES FROM THE HEAT AND GLARE OF THE MOLTEN STEEL: EXPERTS SUPERVISING THE FLOW OF METAL AS IT RUNS INTO THE MOULD, TO FORM A GIGANTIC INGOT.

Continued from the opposite page.]

To produce one gun, four ingots, varying from 50 to 100 tons each, in high quality alloy steel, have to be cast, worked under presses into forgings, heat-treated, tested and, finally, machined before being built up to form a complete weapon. The high quality steel is produced in furnaces to an analysis which will give the required test figures after the forgings have been made and heat-treated. During melting the steel is checked for analysis; and, when it is satisfactory, it is poured into moulds to produce an ingot of the required section and sufficient weight to make the forging. After the ingot has remained in the mould long enough for the steel to solidify, it is stripped and sent to the Forge Department, where it is charged into a reheating furnace, the temperature of which approximates to the temperature of the hot ingot.

The reheating furnace containing the ingot is then brought up to a forging temperature of 1200°—1300° C., care being taken not to heat up too quickly in the early stages and sufficient time being allowed for the ingot to remain in the furnace to ensure adequate soaking, or, in other words, to make sure that the temperature of the ingot is as even throughout as possible. When the ingot has been soaked at forging temperature long enough it is withdrawn by means of a porter-bar. This bar is made to fit the feeder-head of the ingot and is taken with it at the balance to the forging press, where the ingot is reduced in section to form a bloom, the diameter and length of which depend upon the gun-tube to be forged. Immediately after the completion of the forging heat, this bloom is sent hot to a treatment furnace,

[Continued overleaf.]

FORGING A 14 IN. NAVAL GUN: THE DECISIVE ARM IN SEA WARFARE—FROM WHITE-HOT INGOT TO THE FINAL MACHINING.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. REPRODUCED BY

COURTESY OF THE ENGLISH STEEL CORPORATION.



5. AFTER REMOVAL FROM THE MOULD: "SOAKING" A HUNDRED-TON INGOT IN A FURNACE TO BRING IT TO A FORGING TEMPERATURE OF 1200°—1300° C.



6. SEE THE WAY TO THE FORGING PRESS, WHERE IT IS REDUCED IN SECTION: THE INGOT, WITH ONE END WHITE-HOT, TRAVELLING FROM THE FURNACE.



7. WHERE THE INGOT IS DRAWN OUT TO THE CORRECT LENGTH UNDER A PRESSURE OF 2½ TONS TO THE SQUARE INCH: THE FORGING PRESS.

Continued.
where it is annealed and allowed, for the first time since casting, to become cold. The bloom now has a hole trepanned through the centre. After the billet, as it is now called, has been closely inspected, it is ready for hollow drawing under a forging press. It is charged into a cold re-heating furnace and again brought up to forging temperature, the same precautions being taken during heating as for the original ingot. Before the forging mandrel can be inserted into the trepanned, or machined,



8. REMINISCENT OF SCENES IN FILMS DEALING WITH THE FUTURE: A VERTICAL GAS-FIRED FURNACE IN WHICH THE GUN-TUBE IS HEATED BEFORE TEMPERING.



9. WITH THE VERTICAL FURNACE-DOORS SWINGING OPEN: THE WHITE-HOT GUN-TUBE BEING WITHDRAWN FOR HARDENING AND TEMPERING IN AN OIL-BATH.

hole in the billet, the hole has to be expanded to slightly larger than the mandrel's size, and this operation is carried out by squeezing the billet between the top tool of the press and a bar passing through the hole in the billet and supported at each end on stands fixed to the press bed. The drawing operations then follow by inserting

(Continued opposite)



10. THE FINAL STAGE IN THE PRODUCTION OF A 14 IN. NAVAL GUN BEFORE ITS ASSEMBLY AS A COMPLETE WEAPON: MACHINING THE GUN-TUBE, DRAWN OUT FROM THE INGOT, ON A GIANT LATHE AFTER IT HAS BEEN HARDENED, TEMPERED AND TESTED.

Continued.

a mandrel into the hollow billet and forging the billet along the mandrel to the required length. In order to draw the finished forging to a size four or five times the length of the original billet, several forging heats are necessary, the mandrel being withdrawn at the end of each heat and the partly finished forging returned to the furnace for re-heating. During forging, special care has to be taken both in the forging operation and the heating to ensure that the wall-thickness of the tube is uniform and that the completed forging is straight. On the ends of every forging are left several inches of excess material, from which tensile, bending and 1200 tests are cut at a later stage. After this stage of production has been completed, the hollow tube is sent, hot, to be annealed in furnaces, some of which are 80 ft. long, after which it is rough-machined inside and out, examined and then sent to be hardened and tempered. Test pieces are then cut from the forging and, if the results are satisfactory and the forging is passed for mechanical tests, the tube is released for final machining and building into a complete naval gun.



11. FINISHING OFF THE JACKET OF A 14 IN. GUN, INTO WHICH THE BARREL AND "A" TUBE WILL BE FITTED LATER AFTER TENSILE, BENDING AND 1200 TESTS HAVE BEEN MADE: A WORKMAN ADJUSTING THE LATHE FOR THE FINAL MACHINING.

THE LEADER SHOWS HIS FORCES: THE IMPRESSIVE MILITARY PARADE BEFORE ADMIRAL HORTHY, THE HUNGARIAN REGENT.



THE GREAT PARADE BEFORE ADMIRAL HORTHY IN BERLIN: THE OFFICIAL CARS PASSING MASSES OF TANKS ON THEIR WAY TO THE SALUTING BASE. (Kysime)



INFANTRY MARCHING PAST: MASSES OF TROOPS GIVE A DISPLAY OF THEIR PRECISION. (Associated Press)



MACHINE-GUN DETACHMENTS: GUNS AND THEIR CREWS IN HORSE-DRIVEN TRUCKS ON PNEUMATIC TYRES. (Plant)



ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS: A MOTORIZED TYPE STATED TO BE SIMILAR TO THOSE SO SUCCESSFULLY EMPLOYED IN SPAIN. (Plant)



MEDIUM ARTILLERY—MECHANISED: GUNS DRAWN BY BIG



FIELD ARTILLERY: HORSE-DRAWN WEAPONS MOVING ON WHEELS OF AN UNUSUAL PATTERN. (Plant)



MEDIUM ARTILLERY—HORSE-DRAWN: A PHOTOGRAPH WHICH ALSO SHOWS ONE OF THE MOUNTED BANDS TAKING PART. (Plant)



"CHARABANC-TRACTORS," PARTIALLY TRACKED. (A.P.)



BERLIN'S ENTHUSIASM FOR THE NEW GERMAN ARMY: A MASSES NAZI SALUTE EVOKED BY THE PARADE, IN WHICH OFFICERS ALSO JOIN. (Plant)



THE END OF THE PARADE: HERE HITLER RETURNING BY CAR; WITH ADMIRAL HORTHY. (Central Press)

The spectacular side of the visit of Admiral Horthy to Germany culminated with a big army parade at Berlin on August 25. The Regent had previously inspected the German fleet and the fortified island of Heligoland, events which are illustrated on the following page. For obvious reasons, only a few photographs of these military and naval displays have been released for publication; but we give the best of those that have reached this country. The parade in Berlin was

carried out by units drawn from the III. Army Corps (Brandenburg). Some 18,000 men—with cavalry, tanks, mechanised units and artillery—passed the saluting base in the Charlottenburger Chaussee. The precision of the troops on parade was said by observers to be fully up to the standard of the old Imperial German Army. A surprise was provided by the artillery, which showed for the first time a heavy gun, on a road-carriage, of an estimated calibre of 10 in.

Weapons of this type were greeted by enthusiastic cheers by the crowds, as each barrel, some forty feet long, preceded by four other carriages carrying the mounting, recoil mechanism, wheels, and equipment, moved past. Heavy howitzers of a calibre estimated at 13.5 in., were also shown. Three hundred tanks took part in the parade. Travelling two abreast, the column of medium and light machines alone, with armoured cars, took eleven minutes to pass the

saluting base. At the head of each group fluttered a red and silver or green and silver standard. The officer commanding stood up in his place, secured round the waist by a leather strap, and raised his arm in the Nazi salute. The cavalry were accompanied by brightly uniformed bands. Large numbers of mortars, anti-aircraft guns and anti-tank weapons took part, as well as cyclists and motor-cyclists—the latter being remarkable for the precision of their movements.

HORTHY SHOWN GERMAN SEA POWER: REVIEW; AND HELIGOLAND VISIT.



THE NEW GERMAN NAVY SHOWN TO ADMIRAL HORTHY, THE HUNGARIAN REGENT, DURING HIS VISIT: DESTROYERS PASSING IN REVIEW IN KIEL BAY. (Wide World.)



GERMANY'S LATEST BATTLESHIPS: THE YACHT "GRILLE," WITH HERR HITLER AND ADMIRAL HORTHY ON BOARD, PASSING DOWN THE LINE. (Planet.)



ON BOARD THE "GRILLE": HERR HITLER AND ADMIRAL AND MME. HORTHY IN A CHEERFUL MOOD DURING THE NAVAL REVIEW. (Wide World.)



ADMIRAL HORTHY VISITS HELIGOLAND, NOW RE-FORTIFIED: SIGNING THE GOLDEN BOOK OF THE ISLAND'S VISITORS. (Associated Press.)



AT HELIGOLAND, WHERE ADMIRAL BOEHM, COMMANDING THE NORTH SEA STATION, SHOWED THEM POINTS OF INTEREST: HERR HITLER AND HIS GUEST. (Planet.)



A WELCOME FOR MME. HORTHY AT HELIGOLAND: THE PRESENTATION OF A HUGE LOBSTER BY ISLANDERS IN THEIR LOCAL COSTUME. (Associated Press.)

As noted in our last issue, the visit of Admiral Horthy to Germany was made the occasion of a notable naval review—the biggest held in Germany since the war. In company with Herr Hitler, on board the Admiralty yacht "Grille," Admiral Horthy watched 117 warships pass in line, headed by the 26,000-ton battleship "Gneisenau." The "Grille" flew the personal standards of Admiral Horthy and Herr Hitler at her mastheads. The review was held twenty-five miles off Kiel, and it was estimated that the fleet included warships totalling nearly 130,000 tons. There were no fewer than 37 submarines. In the evening, there were manœuvres in the Baltic, at which journalists were not allowed. Follow-

ing this, the Führer and his guests sailed in the "Grille" through the Kiel canal. The next morning they transferred to the "Patria," a vessel of the Hamburg-Amerika line, at Brunsbüttel. In this they proceeded to Heligoland, the island in the North Sea which Germany has re-fortified. They were received by Admiral Boehm, commanding the German North Sea station, and the commander of the "East Frisian Fortifications." Admiral Horthy and Herr Hitler signed the Golden Book of visitors to the island, and Admiral Horthy was shown recent work carried out there. For Mme. Horthy's entertainment the islanders gave a folk-dance display in costume.



FLOWER-PAINTING AT ITS FINEST: "DAHLIAS AND CHRYSANTHEMUMS";
BY HENRI FANTIN-LATOURE (1836-1904).

This picture, painted in 1869, and included in the recent summer exhibition held at Barbizon House, which consisted of works by nineteenth-century French artists, represents one among several forms of art in which Fantin-Latour excelled. An example of his flower-painting—"Narcissi and Tulips"—is in the Louvre; two

others—"Roses" and "Study of Flowers"—are in the National Gallery in London; and two more—"Dahlias" and "Petunias"—are in the Art Gallery at Melbourne. Fantin-Latour was equally successful in portraiture, *genre*, and allegorical pictures. He has been called "one of the most delicate painters of the later 19th century."

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Zulu Life in the "Earlies" Before the White Man Came: Picturesque New Murals at South Africa House.

FROM THE PAINTINGS BY ELEANOR EDMONDS-WHITE AND LE ROUX SMITH LE ROUX.



ONE OF THE CENTURIES-OLD RITUALS AND CUSTOMS IN THE LIFE OF THE AMAZULU—"PEOPLE OF HEAVEN"—WHICH PREVAILED BEFORE

The ancient Zulu Feast of the First Fruits was a harvest festival, prior to which no one was permitted to eat the new season's crops. It was an occasion when the King was believed to have been endowed with supernatural powers. At the pivot of the nation's life, he is seen here standing in front of his "Indunas" (Councilors) squatting around him. Behind them stand the bodyguard-proven warriors—decked in their

ADVENT OF WESTERN CIVILISATION; PORTRAYED ON THE WALLS OF SOUTH AFRICA HOUSE IN LONDON: THE FEAST OF THE FIRST FRUITS.

plumes and carrying their ox-hide war shields. Immediately to the right of the King is the royal snuff-bearer, and next the m'Bongi or "praiser," clad in leopard skin and head. Further to the right are three ceremonial oxen, representing the royal herds; and at the extreme ends are dancing girls and warriors who take part in the rites practised at this festival. A harvesting group and typical huts and vegetation complete the scene.



HUNTING—THE ZULU'S CHIEF OCCUPATION WHEN NOT AT WAR: A HUNT IN PROGRESS; THE CEREMONY OF THE FIRST BUCK KILLED; AND, IN THE FOREGROUND, MEN RETURNING HOME WITH A "KILL."

Zululand has been the home of the Zulu people during their known history, and here the great Warrior Kings, Chaka, Dingane and Cetewayo, ruled the once great and powerful Zulu army. To-day the Government of the Union of South Africa supervises Zulu affairs, and, although European civilisation has had its influence, the Zulus still

observe many customs and beliefs of their forebears. A series of mural paintings depicting some of these has recently been added to the interior decoration of South Africa House. A little over 100 miles north-east of Durban, and roughly the same distance from Pietermaritzburg, is the heart of Zululand, the great and picturesque N'Kandla forest, spreading



ZULU DOMESTIC LIFE: GRINDING CORN; A YOUNG WOMAN THREADING BEADS IN PATTERNS OF DEFINITE MEANING; AND A HUT UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

over lofty mountain ranges. In close vicinity the historic Tugela river winds its way as far as the eye can see. Within the valleys echoes the sombre beating of ox-hide drums, while on the slopes domestic, agricultural and pastoral pursuits are conducted around the modest beehive huts with a refreshing simplicity and dignity. The St. Lucia



ZULU RAIN-MAKING RITUAL: CEREMONIAL BLACK OXEN LED BY A DIVINER AND CHANTING WARRIORS AROUND THE GRAVES OF DEPARTED KINGS—MARKED BY SMALL MOUNDS OF STONES.

estuary is a paradise for anglers and bird-lovers, and in the nearby game sanctuaries are the almost extinct white rhino. These are but a few of Zululand's attractions. Visitors to South Africa should not omit this area. The study of a fascinating people and their land will provide a wealth of knowledge and pleasurable interest.



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WHERE AN 8TH-CENTURY CALIPH HOPED TO SPEND CONGENIAL WINTERS.

THE EXCAVATION OF HISHAM'S ELABORATELY EQUIPPED AND GORGEOUSLY DECORATED PALACE IN THE JORDAN VALLEY.

By D. V. BARAMKI, Inspector in the Department of Antiquities, Jerusalem.

The period of the Omayyad Caliphate (661-750 A.D.) includes some of the most glorious epochs in the history of Islam, then a vast Empire extending from the Pyrenees to the Hindu Kush. The Caliph Hisham (724-743 A.D.), builder of the winter palace in the Jordan Valley, the excavation of which is recounted and illustrated here and on the two following pages, is described by a French writer as a "desert Bedouin, grasping and coarse, of revolting ugliness and spending his time muttering prayers, the Oriental counterpart of Louis XI."; by others as a wise and able Prince, devoting all his energy to the pacification of the interior and to extending the Empire of Islam. The palace was built for him because, used to the dry Hejaz, he could not tolerate the wet, damp winters of Damascus. It was unfinished when the Omayyad Dynasty was ousted, in 750 A.D., by the Abbassids, whose capital was Baghdad. Now it is being excavated and providing most valuable data about the ways of life and the styles of decoration favoured in the early days of Islam.

DURING the last three years the Department of Antiquities in Palestine has been engaged in clearing an Arab palace of the Omayyad Dynasty (which flourished between 661 and 750 A.D.) at Khirbet-el Mefjer in the Jordan Valley, five kilometres north of Jericho.

The palace is rectangular in plan, measuring 75 metres in length and 67 metres in width, and is divided into four blocks, each constructed along the side of a square-cloistered court. The walls are built of double stone facing with rubble filling, and are strengthened by round towers at the four corners, half-round towers in the middle of the north



1. THE ENTRANCE TO THE WINTER PALACE PREPARED FOR THE OMMAYYAD CALIPH HISHAM (724-743 A.D.), AND NOW BEING EXCAVATED AT KHIRBET-EL MEJER, IN THE JORDAN VALLEY: THE DOOR JAMBS; DECORATED WITH A WEALTH OF INTRICATE ORNAMENT.



2. THE REMAINS OF THE ROUND MIHRAB, OR PRAYER NICHE, AT THE SOUTH END OF THE MOSQUE IN THE OMMAYYAD PALACE AT KHIRBET-EL MEJER: ONE OF THE EARLIEST KNOWN EXAMPLES OF A ROUND MIHRAB.

and west walls, and a square minaret in the middle of the south wall.

The façade of the palace, which is on the east side, consisted of two storeys of arcades, the lower flanking the monumental gateway, while the upper, with its white marble columns and carved stucco balustrade, afforded an open loggia overlooking the cloistered atrium in front of the palace.

The gateway is flanked by two square towers. There is a seat on each side, with three round elbow-rests. Above the seats a cornice, decorated with interlacing floral patterns, runs along the sides of the gateway and continues around the towers. Over the cornice there were three niches on each side, each enclosed in a pair of small engaged columns and capped by a decorated niche head (Fig. 3). The gateway was roofed with a multifoil barrel vault, the outer voussoirs of which were decorated with a series of engaged fluted columns and Corinthian capitals radiating from the centre of the arch.

The door-jambs are splayed slightly inwards and are decorated with floral and geometrical designs (Fig. 1).

(Fig. 4, on the succeeding page). The column shafts and the walls are decorated with carved stucco, most of which was found in the debris; it includes human, animal, floral and geometrical motifs. The stucco found on the columns, on the south and north walls is illustrated in Fig. 11. Of the

The lintel consists of three stones, the two lateral stones being joggled on their inner ends to fit a hexagonal centre stone.

The entrance hall has two seats on each side similar to those in the gateway. The seats are flanked and separated from each other by clusters of columns

stucco found in the debris, some parts have been reassembled and include a panel of human busts (Fig. 5), a semi-nude dancing-girl (Fig. 7), and a niche for a statue (Fig. 8).

Hitherto it has been supposed that Moslems abhorred all representation of human and animal designs in art; but this is only true of the period subsequent to the Omayyad Dynasty. There is nothing in the Quran against it, but only in the Traditions (*Hadith*), which sprang up during the ninth century. Hence it should not be surprising that such representations existed in most secular buildings of the Omayyad Dynasty.

The hall had a barrel vault resting on four wall arches carried by the clusters of columns.

The entrance hall leads into the spacious and imposing central court through the east cloister.

This court is approximately square, being 28.95 metres long and 27.73 metres wide. It is surrounded on all sides by arcaded cloisters, the arches resting on polished red marble columns carrying Corinthian capitals.

Near the east end of the court there is a channel for collecting waste and rain-water, communicating with a drain at a lower level through trefoil holes (Fig. 9). The central court, the four cloisters, the entrance hall and the gateway are paved with bituminous limestone flags procured from the shores of the Dead Sea. At the north end of the east cloister and at the south end of the west cloister there were stairways leading up to an upper floor which is now destroyed. The south block consists of five long halls, the middle one being the mosque, which was faced with marble. It contains one of the earliest known examples of a round *mihrab*, or prayer niche (Fig. 2, on this page). The west block contained the residential quarter of the

Caliph. The throne-room (Fig. 10, on the succeeding page) occupied a hall in the centre of the block, while a series of smaller rooms were grouped on both sides of it, with two large square halls, one at each end of the block. In the large hall on the north, roof tiles were found still stacked against one of the corners.

In the middle of the west cloister, in front of the throne-room, there is a stairway leading down to a small sunk court paved with mosaics. It was screened off from the rest of the cloisters by a balustrade of bituminous limestone slabs and posts (Fig. 6). The sunk court leads into a subterranean bath-hall, below the throne-room, which has a barrel vault resting on four wall arches, two on each side. It is divided into two parts by a stepped partition (Fig. 12). Seats run along the north and south sides of the first part; they are covered with a polychrome mosaic surface depicting

a rug with tassels. The floor of the hall is also paved with mosaics in the same colour, but of larger tesserae, representing squares diagonally set within a linear border (Fig. 13). The part beyond the partition is paved with concrete. It is fed by a pottery pipe in the middle of the west wall (Fig. 14). All the walls of this part were faced with bricks and plastered to prevent the water from escaping through the porous masonry. Arrangements are made to allow waste water to escape.

The north block is occupied by a large hall 28.59 metres long and 10.90 metres wide, and was probably used for banquets. It was divided transversely, for the purpose of roofing, into seven parts by six twin arcades, which, together with the east and west walls, carried seven barrel vaults. The walls of the rooms of the east block were decorated with painted frescoes. The motifs used include human, animal, floral and geometrical designs in natural colours. Unfortunately, most of the frescoes had fallen from the walls. In two of the rooms window-glass was found stacked against the corners. The cloisters of the upper floor were colonnaded with white marble columns, between which there were balustrades of carved plaster. Three panels, separated by posts, were placed between each pair of columns. A re-assembled panel is illustrated in Fig. 15. The carving compares favourably with the stucco work of the Sassanid Persians at Ctesiphon and Tepe Hissar.

All the halls and the rooms on the ground floor were paved with concrete, but in some cases the flooring was not finished, while the rooms of the upper floor were paved with polychrome mosaic floors, fragments of which were found in the debris of the rooms below.

The date of the palace has been supplied by an inscribed marble fragment bearing the name of the Caliph Hisham, who reigned from 724 to 743 A.D. The palace was never completed. The earthquake of 746 A.D. was responsible for interrupting the work and destroying most of what had already been accomplished. The construction could not be resumed, as soon after, in 750 A.D., the blow fell and the Omayyad Dynasty came to an abrupt end. Their successors in far-away Baghdad, the Abbassids, were not eager to restore or complete the good work that would



3. THE STYLE OF ORNAMENT FAVOURED IN THE OMMAYYAD PALACE: AN INTRICATE PIECE OF CARVING OF CORNUCOPAE, GRAPES AND POMEGRANATES FOUND IN THE GATEWAY.

perpetuate the names and memory of their hated predecessors. The palace was intended to be used as a winter resort for the Caliph Hisham. The Omayyads, who had just come out of the warm and dry climate of the Hejaz, could not tolerate the wet and damp climate of Damascus, their capital, in winter. Similar palaces were constructed by other Omayyad Caliphs in the deserts of Trans-Jordan, in Syria, and in the Jordan Valley for the same purpose.

FOR AN ORIENTAL "LOUIS XI." OR A WISE PRINCE?: AN EIGHTH-CENTURY CALIPH'S WINTER PALACE EXCAVATED.



4. THE ENTRANCE HALL OF THE OMMAYYAD WINTER PALACE IN THE JORDAN VALLEY: STONE BENCHES ON THE NORTH SIDE WITH ROUND ELBOW-RESTS AGAINST THE WALL.



5. A STUCCO PANEL THAT FEATURES BUSTS (ORIGINALLY PART OF THE PANEL SEEN IN FIG. 11): EVIDENCE THAT THE MOSLEM FEELING AGAINST REPRESENTING THE HUMAN FORM DID NOT EXIST IN THE DAYS OF THE OMMAYYADS.



6. TWO OF THE BALUSTERS COMPOSING THE SCREEN AROUND THE SINK COURT LEADING TO THE BATH-CHAMBER: PILLARS COPIED FROM CHRISTIAN CHANCEL POSTS.



7. ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE REPRESENTATION OF HUMAN BEINGS: A STATUE OF A SEMI-NUDE DANCING GIRL BEARING BOUQUETS OF FLOWERS.



8. THE USE OF STATUARY IN OMMAYYAD DECORATION: A PLASTER NICHE, EVIDENTLY INTENDED FOR A FIGURE, WHICH HAS NOT YET BEEN ASSEMBLED.



9. HOW THE CENTRAL COURT OF THE PALACE WAS KEPT DRY: A WATER-CHANNEL, SHOWING ONE OF THE TREFOIL GRATINGS LEADING TO A DRAIN AT A LOWER LEVEL.



10. THE THRONE-ROOM (BACKGROUND); WITH THE SINK COURT LEADING TO THE UNDERGROUND BATH-HALL SEEN IN FRONT; AND TWO PILLARS FALLEN FROM THE APARTMENT ABOVE, WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN THE CALIPH'S BED-CHAMBER.



11. CARVED STUCCO ON THE WALL OF THE ENTRANCE HALL: PARTS OF PANELS, SHOWING GUILLOCHÉ AND FLEUR-DE-LIS PATTERNS, WHICH ALSO INCLUDED THE HEADS OF FIG. 5; AND GROUPS OF PILLARS, ONE WITH A PIECE OF FLUTING STILL IN PLACE.



12. THE SUBTERRANEAN BATH-HALL OF THE PALACE, SITUATED BENEATH THE THRONE-ROOM: A VIEW SHOWING THE STEPPED PARTITION, POTTERY PIPES, AND THE WATER-INLET IN THE WEST WALL.



14. A CLOSER VIEW OF THE PART OF THE BATH-HALL, WEST OF THE PARTITION; SHOWING THE BRICKWORK DESIGNED TO MAKE THE WALLS WATER-TIGHT, AND THE WATER-INLET; THE WHOLE, PERHAPS, COMPRISING A SHOWER-BATH.



13. THE MOSAIC PAVEMENT IN THE CALIPH'S BATH-HALL: A PATTERN IN THREE SHADES OF RED, BROWN, YELLOW, BLACK AND WHITE; SHOWING (AT THE BACK) THE TWO POTTERY WASTE-PIPES.



15. A PANEL FROM THE BALUSTRADE ALONG THE CLOISTER ON THE DESTROYED UPPER FLOOR OF THE PALACE: PLASTER CARVED WITH A CENTRAL GEOMETRICAL DESIGN ENCLOSED BY ROSETTES AND HONEYSUCKLE.

Mr. D. V. Baramki, author of the article on the excavation of the Omayyad palace at Khirbet el Mefjer which is printed on the preceding page, finds the style of decoration employed on the walls of the palace reminiscent for the most part of Sassanian and Hellenic-Syrian, rather than by Byzantine, art.

The patterns include human, animal, floral, and geometric motifs, and, as mentioned in the article, there was evidently no prejudice against the representation of the human form. The Moslem feeling against such representation only became strong after the fall of the Omayyads. In some places very

interesting evidence of the technique of the workmen has been found. Thus, in one of the rooms in the west block of the Palace were found two plaster screens which were evidently intended to be of identical design, but one of them is incomplete and the border, though completely outlined, is only partly

carved. It is still possible to see how the eighth-century craftsman marked out his field with dividers. In other places roof-tiles were found still stacked. Most of the masonry used in the West Block bears names, Christian as well as Moslem, painted in red, as well as masons' marks.

THE TELEVISION ORGANISATION BEHIND THE "VIEWING" AT



"PROGRAMMES": THE METHOD BY WHICH TELEVISION IS SENT INTO THOUSANDS OF HOMES IN ENGLAND—THE DURING A BROADCAST

The interest of people in this country in television has been intensified by the daily television displays given at Radiolympia, one of which is illustrated on the succeeding double-page. The B.B.C. organisation which is responsible for producing the television broadcasts from Alexandra Palace falls into two main departments—engineering and programmes. The engineering and technical side of television has already been dealt with in our pages; therefore, we here confine ourselves to a short description of the programme section. This is based on that given in the B.B.C. Handbook

for 1938. The Programmes Organisation allocates duties to the numerous teams of producers. The Production Manager is in charge of all the elaborate machinery of presentation. The announcers, stage-managers and studio staff are under his control, and his responsibilities range from the building of an elaborate "set" to the design of a caption card; from the preparation of each day's "running order" to the allocation of dressing-rooms to artists. During a transmission the studio control-room is the station's nerve centre. The producer sits at a desk overlooking the

RADIOLYMPIA: MAKING AN ALEXANDRA PALACE BROADCAST.

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST G. H. DAVES.



FAULTLESSLY CORRELATED WORK OF PERFORMERS, PRODUCERS, STAGE-MANAGERS, "CAMERA-MEN," AND ENGINEERS AT ALEXANDRA PALACE.

In front of him are two receiver screens, or monitor tubes—one showing the picture which is being radiated and the other a choice of pictures from the other cameras in the studios. On the second screen a picture can be prepared in advance, ready to be substituted for the other at a predetermined moment, the transition being effected by the vision-mixing engineer seated just behind the producer. To the front of the producer are the engineers who control sound-mixing from the studio microphones. In the above illustration, at the bottom of the right-hand page, is

seen a plan of the new balanced television cable which has been laid in Central London for regular use in the televising by the B.B.C. of all kinds of events of public interest. The cable, which is technically described as a "low-capacity balanced pair," is laid and maintained by the G.P.O. It will be noted that the route followed by the cable includes several familiar points from which it is anticipated that important outside television broadcasts will be given in the future. For short distances from the cable the ordinary telephone circuit can be used for television purposes.

TELEVISIONING A VISITOR IN THE GLASS-WALLED STUDIO AT RADIOLYMPIA: WATCHING THE MAKING OF THE BROADCAST.



VIEWING THE "VIEWED": THE PUBLIC ENABLED TO SEE THE TELEVISIONING OF ONE OF THEIR NUMBER—A

It was arranged that during the run of the Radiolympia Exhibition, television programmes should be transmitted daily for a record number of hours; varying from 6½ to 9 a day. Many of these programmes were televised in the large glass-walled studio which the Radio Manufacturers' Association erected in the National Hall to enable visitors to watch production on the studio floor. Here we illustrate the "Come and be Televised" feature given in this special studio. Members of the public were invited to go in and be televised. After being suitably made-up by the expert make-up girls, the

subject took a seat in front of the cameras, with a television announcer who asked questions and engaged in conversation. Those seen taking part in the broadcast in the above photograph are (l. to r.) two make-up assistants standing by to administer the last touches to the faces of people in the "Come and be Televised" feature; next, the engineers operating the microphone and its equipment; an emittion camera operator; Elizabeth Cowell, the television announcer, interviewing a visitor before the camera; a lighting assistant adjusting a lamp; No. 1 "camera-man" in action, on a "dolly"



WOMAN ANNOUNCER, AT A TABLE, TALKING TO THE "ACTOR" AND THE TEAM OF ASSISTANTS.

truck; his assistant, who, like him, wears head-phones in order to pick up instructions from the producer (who works from his gallery); and the "dolly" truck operator. The growth in the popularity of television led to a conference being held at Radiolympia on August 25, between the B.B.C. and over 1500 wireless dealers. Sir Noel Ashbridge, the Chief Engineer of the B.B.C., stated that there would be no fundamental changes in the television transmission system, not only during the three-year period set by the Government, but for some years after. This point was also emphasised by

Sir Frank Smith, deputy chairman of the Television Advisory Committee, who said that television receivers might be bought to-day with the knowledge that they would be serviceable for years to come; and there was no need to fear that sets would become obsolete or that prices would fall to any marked degree. Nothing would be gained, and very much missed by waiting. He also mentioned that during the next twelve months, not less than £295,000 would be spent on the B.B.C.'s television service. [PHOTOGRAPH SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY WILLIAM DAVIS.]

"THAT WAS A MAN."

"MARLBOROUGH: HIS LIFE AND TIMES": By The RT. HON. WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, P.C., C.H., M.P.*

An Appreciation by SIR JOHN SQUIRE.

THE fourth and last volume of Mr. Churchill's *Life of his great ancestor Marlborough*, covers the period which includes the Battle of Malplaquet (the bloodiest of all his fights); the indecisive negotiations which followed it; his fall and exile; the Treaty of Utrecht; his return to England; and last quiet days at Blenheim. Marlborough was mostly abroad, and so, although there are illuminating sketches of parties and politicians, and particularly of the extraordinary relations of the Queen, Mrs. Masham, and the Tories, there is little of Duchess Sarah, and the scenes, in camp and council chamber, are mostly set abroad.

We are left with an unabated admiration not only for Marlborough's military genius and tenacity, but for his political wisdom. He detested slaughter, as did Wellington, and he was detached from the excitable mass-mind which always wants to roll a beaten enemy in the mud. He saw at once, after Malplaquet, that the Allies were mad in making peace conditional on the Spaniards accepting a King they did not want. They were obstinate, and the dreadful struggle went on. Against the background of selfish and bigoted faction which rent England at home, he stands a solitary figure—solitary except for the one woman whose "kindness" he always, in the midst of his labours and triumphs, valued more than any success—firm in purpose and public spirit. But, except in his letters to her, it is seldom that we get glimpses of the inner man. Anecdotes never clung to him as they clung to Wellington, and he hardly ever talked about himself. From his latest years but one illuminating saying comes down. He stood in the gallery at Blenheim, gazed at the portrait of himself by Kneller, and said: "That was a man." It was indeed, and one whose reputation has finally been cleared and real greatness displayed by the genius and piety of a descendant.

So involved is the political tangle, both domestic and international, which Mr. Churchill has to clarify, so numerous are the events that he has to marshal, and so shifting are the scenes, that he has time for but few of those passages of sustained descriptive or declamatory prose which usually

give his books such a glow. Tired, perhaps, of battles, as was Marlborough, he does not even make a "set piece" of Malplaquet. Characteristic pages of the sort, however, do occur. He is devastating when he summarises the vile charges with which the Tories hounded Marlborough to his fall. There is no repression about his "character-



"THAT WAS A MAN": THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH—AN ENGRAVING AFTER A KNELLER PORTRAIT.

Reproductions from "Marlborough"; by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Harrap.

sketches"—this judgment, for instance, on Bolingbroke: "One is surprised to find serious writers describing his actions as if they were deserving of impartial presentment. Whigs and Tories, Hanoverians and Jacobites—it was, they suggest, six of one and half a dozen of the other. Marlborough had won the war; Bolingbroke had made the peace. Great and respectable currents of opinion flowed in either cause, and history, we are enjoined, must with a cool detachment tolerate both points of view. But this weak mood cannot be indulged in a world where the consequences of men's actions produce such frightful calamities for millions of humble folk, and may rob great nations of their destiny. By personal vices of heart and mind, by deeds of basest treachery, by violation of law and public faith, this man St. John—unpurposed, unprincipled, miscreant adventurer—had brought his native land to the edge of the abyss, and in this horrid juncture he could not even clothe crime with coherency. Let the lifelong failure and suppression of his bright gifts procure no mitigation of modern censure. Let us also rejoice that poor Queen Anne was now at her last gasp. Just in the nick of time she died. She had lived long enough to strip the name of Britain of most of the glories with which it had shone. She had seen it become odious or contemptible throughout the world. She sank into her mortal collapse with her country in the jaws of measureless tribulation. But luckily she expired while there was still time to save it." For had she lived six weeks more, thinks Mr. Churchill, Bolingbroke

might have brought about "a civil war as cruel and bloody as has ever rent our nation." This opens a field for hypothetical speculation, and is not the only time when Mr. Churchill tempts us to conjecture with an "if." Marlborough, generations before his time, said that the best thing Louis XIV. could do would be to call in the three estates. Had that happened, the French Revolution might have come in easy stages and there would have been no Napoleon. Then again, there are all the "ifs" arising out of the Treaty of Utrecht. Arch-deacon Coxe argued that if Marlborough had been sustained to the end the "overweening power" of France would have been reduced to harmless limits. "But," says Mr. Churchill, "as the human tale unfolds its chapters of confusion and misfortune, so all proportions and relations, fade and change. Writing now, more than a hundred years later, we may perhaps be content that an overweening Germany did not sooner present to us the menace which our ancestors recognised in France. And to-day this same France, so long the terror of Europe, is a precious, indispensable guardian of those very causes of national freedom, religious toleration and Parliamentary government which in a different combination were all at stake in Marlborough's time. Thus do the very foundations of historical judgments change with the centuries. It is not given to princes, statesmen and captains to pierce the mysteries of the future, and even the most penetrating gaze reaches only conclusions which, however, seemingly vindicated at a given moment, are inexorably effaced as a guide to men in their wanderings: fidelity to covenants, the honour of soldiers, and the hatred of causing human woe."

Those last words are Thucydidean in their elegiac compression. And they may serve to typify the strong moral outlook which unifies the book. Mr. Churchill has his firm convictions and his clear lamp is directed impartially on men and affairs. His hero is cleared of many false accusations which brought him down. But there is no glossing over his avarice and none over his relations with the unhappy Stuarts.

9th
Not yet known if I shall have an opportunity
of sending this letter to night if not I shall
add to it what may pass to morrow, in the
mean time I am kind in saying to you that
the fate of Europe if these armies engage
may depend upon the good or bad success,
yet your measures gives me much greater
trouble.

[After the battle.]

I am content that I have but
strength enough to tell you that we have
had this day a very bloody battle the
first part of the day we beat their
foot, and afterwards their horse
God almighty be praised, it is now in
our powers to have what Peace we
please, and I maybe pretty well assur'd
of never being in another battle but
that nor nothing in this world can make
me happy if you are not kind

Sept. 11. 1709

A DOCUMENT OF UNIQUE HISTORICAL INTEREST: MARLBOROUGH'S OWN DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE OF MALPLAQUET IN A LETTER TO HIS WIFE; BROKEN IN THE MIDDLE AND FINISHED AFTER THE FIGHTING.

In the concluding part of the letter, after the break, we read: "I am so tired that I have but strength enough to tell you that we have had this day a very bloody battle: the first part of the day we beat their foot, and afterwards their horse. . . . I may be pretty well assured of never being in another battle; but that nor nothing in this world can make me happy if you are not kind."



A REMINDER OF THE SURPRISING OPENING OF THE GREAT ENGLISH GENERAL'S CAREER: MARLBOROUGH AS A YOUNG OFFICER IN THE FRENCH ARMY—BEARING A FLEUR-DE-LIS STANDARD.

So comes to a close this impressive work. It would have been impressive had it been the fruit of many years' labour on the part of a professional academic historian. But admiration reaches the point of astonishment when we consider it as proceeding from the mind and pen of a man of action and affairs who, during its composition, has never failed to take his full part in public business. Such surpassing energy, combined with such knowledge and judgment, is indeed rare. This will be a classic biography.

*"Marlborough: His Life and Times." By the Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, P.C., C.H., M.P. Vol IV. With Illustrations and Maps. (Harrap; 25s.)

DIN OF BURSTING SHELLS ADDED TO A MODEL OF A BATTLE: ATLANTA.



DRAMATISED WITH SOUND EQUIPMENT AND LIGHTING EFFECTS: THE CYCLORAMA OF THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA, A "SIGHT" OF GRAND PARK, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



"MODERNISED" WITH SCULPTURED FIGURES WHICH BLEND WITH THE PAINTED BACKGROUND AND WITH SOUND "EFFECTS": FEDERAL TROOPS ATTACKING DURING THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA, SUPPORTED BY GUNS ON THE SLOPES IN THE BACKGROUND.

The cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta—the city captured by Sherman in the American Civil War—which is housed in a special building in Grand Park, Atlanta, is visited by some 100,000 persons each year. Recently, sculptured figures were added in the foreground, blending perfectly with the painting; and

the Federal Government commissioned a group of artists to renovate and repaint the picture. In addition, the cyclorama is being "dramatised" by the installation of sound equipment reproducing the "din of battle" and lighting effects which include "bursting shells." (Photographs by Wide World.)



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



WILD "TAIL-TWISTERS."

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

WHAT governs the length of the tail in animals and, furthermore, its shape? These are features which, save in the case of the beaver, perhaps, seem to excite no comment. As a rule, we take them as we find them. But when they come to be surveyed carefully and thoughtfully, they bring to light some curious and most interesting problems. For the most part, though the tail may be long, it affords us, so to speak, "nothing to get hold of!"

Let us begin with that very striking animal, the African *linsang*, allied to the civets. It is arboreal in its habits, and bears a tail longer than its body, which measures, from the snout to the root of the tail, just 38 in., while the tail itself measures 40 in. As the squirrels also have long tails, one might jump to the conclusion that long tails are "useful" to tree-climbers. But in what way? The members of the lemur tribe, it is to be noted, are all strictly dwellers amid the trees, and nearly all have conspicuously long tails. But there are some interesting exceptions to the rule. For the species known as the *indris* has no tail at all. It is a large, heavy, slow-moving creature, and hence, perhaps, we may conclude that this sluggish disposition has brought about the loss of the tail. And this

and orang are all without even the vestige of a tail. But these are all bulky animals, and move about the branches of trees sedately!

The South American spider-monkeys, on the one hand, and the opossums, on the other, are as far as the poles apart, for the latter are marsupials; yet we find prehensile tails in both groups. Of the numerous species of opossums, all save the South American water-opossum (*Chironectes*) and a group of less than a dozen small species have this "gripping-tail." But the water-opossum pursues the life of an otter, feeding on fish, crustaceans and shell-fish, a surprising change from the mode of life followed by all the rest of the tribe! The gripping-power of the opossum-tail, as might be expected, is more highly developed in some species than others. But, typically,

are disposed of when newly born. Perhaps they are stowed away in a nest until their tails have grown big enough and strong enough to grip. But there is yet another group of marsupials with prehensile tails. This is found in the phalangers, represented for the most part by the cuscuses, of which an example is shown here of the grey cuscus

(*Trichosurus orientalis*) (Fig. 2), wherein the under-side of the tail will be seen to be bare for more than half its length. The loss of the hair in this region, of course, greatly increases the tactile sense of the skin.

Our search for prehensile tails takes us further yet, for we find them both among the reptiles and the fishes. That strange agglomeration of contradictions, the chameleon, has developed a very sensitive and efficient "gripping-tail." But, be it noted, it is not used to suspend the body, head-downwards, as it is, at need, in all the other types so far referred to, but merely for anchorage; perhaps to allow a more extended forward reach when climbing along slender boughs. For some inches can further be added to that reach by the lightning-like protrusion of its adhesive tongue. Among the fishes, the only instance of a grip-holding tail is that of the seahorse (*Hippocampus*). And this case is a peculiarly interesting one, for here it is used not for suspending the body, but to enable it to be poised vertically, so that the creature may be said to sit upon its tail.

The starting point in the evolution of this remarkable "holdfast" is to be found, probably, in the closely related "pipe-fishes" (*Syngnathus*), which can remain long at rest with the tip of the tail—which still

retains the fin now discarded in the seahorse—resting against a clump of weeds at the bottom of the water. An increased sense of touch on the under-side of the tail would easily develop a response, bringing about an upcurling of its tip. But this possible explanation still leaves us wondering what advantage the more sensitive "holdfast" has conferred on the seahorse over the pipe-fish.

The tail is used as a support for the body in a number of animals, notably the jerboas (Fig. 1) and kangaroos, where it also probably serves as a balancing organ. And here comes a surprise! In one of the brush-tailed kangaroos (*Macrotis*), this "balancing-pole" has added to its usefulness by becoming prehensile! It is said to be used for carrying grass! This may very well be true, for these animals are burrowers: one species excavating to a depth of as much as ten feet. The grass-carrying, we must suppose, came about to enable such retreats to be warmly lined. Nevertheless, I am puzzled to find a satisfactory connection between these two activities. What first induced these animals to take to living in burrows? One cannot suppose that, finding their tails had prehensile powers, they set about some way of putting this power to a useful end, and so started digging burrows, to be comfortably lined when finished! Or, put the case the other way about. Having, for some reason,

unlike all other kangaroos, taken to living in burrows, they found them cold, and so, by perseverance, converted the tail to serve as a carrier! Perhaps some of my readers living in the haunts of these species may have seen this grass-carrying.



1. AN EGYPTIAN JERBOA IN MOVEMENT: A CREATURE WHICH HAS THE HIND-LIMBS ADJUSTED FOR LEAPING, AFTER THE MANNER OF THE KANGAROOS.

The tail is always much longer than the body and when used for leaping is strongly arched upwards, not flattened to the ground as in the Kangaroo. (Photograph by D. Seth-Smith.)

suggestion seems to be confirmed by those very remarkable members of the lemur tribe, the potto, and awantibo of West Africa, and the lorises of India. For these are all tailless and sluggish creatures. On the other hand, that weird-looking and in many ways wonderful little creature, the tarsier—an aberrant lemur of the Malayan Islands—has a conspicuously long tail. It is, however, by no means a sluggish animal, being capable of taking prodigious leaps from bough to bough. Hence, here we may regard the long tail as a sort of balancing-pole.

My interest in this theme of tails was aroused when, among my photographs, I turned up one of that very remarkable animal, the binturong (*Arctictis*) (Fig. 3). This is a carnivore, one of the civet tribe, and not distantly related to the *linsang* just referred to. It might almost be called a "distinguished-looking" animal; and its geographical range extends from Nepal through the Malay Peninsula to Sumatra and Java. And everywhere it is an intensely arboreal animal, with a mixed diet, including small birds, insects and fruit. But what is more to the point just now, it has a long tail, and that tail is prehensile. The only other member of the carnivora I can call to mind sharing this peculiarity is the kinkajou (*Cercoleptes*), of South and Central America. It feeds on fruit, honey, eggs, small birds and mammals, and doubtless finds this ability to suspend its body by its tail, when reaching down to rob birds' nests, of the greatest service. Now this prehensile tail has been developed by a surprisingly large number of animals, and with one exception, to be mentioned presently, all are arboreal. We find it among the woolly- and spider-monkeys of South America; and we may well ask why it is not found in any of the Old World species, most of which have long tails. The Barbary-ape is exceptional, for its tail has vanished; but it is not an arboreal species. The gorilla, chimpanzee

these powers are considerable, as is well shown in some South American species, which have no pouch in which to carry their progeny. Among these, the female uses her tail as a handle-bar for her offspring until they are able



2. UNLIKE THE BINTURONG, HAVING THE LOWER-HALF OF THE UNDER-SURFACE OF THE TAIL BARE, THUS INCREASING ITS SENSITIVITY TO TOUCH AND ADDING TO ITS GRIPPING POWER: THE GREY CUSCUS (*TRICHOSURUS ORIENTALIS*).

Photograph reproduced by Courtesy of Dr. Heck.



3. ESPECIALLY INTERESTING AS HAVING A PREHENSILE TAIL—THE ONLY OTHER CARNIVORE SHARING THIS PECULIARITY BEING THE KINKAJOU: THE BINTURONG (*ARCTICTIS*).

The Binturong is rarely seen in its wild state, as its habits are nocturnal: hence the conspicuously long and stiff "whiskers." (Photograph by D. Seth-Smith.)

to fend for themselves. She can turn it forwards over her back, so that the youngsters, clinging to her fur with their feet, can increase their hold by curling their tails round hers! I can, however, find no record of the way in which, the young

BROUGHT TO A HEAD BY THE FINAL TEST MATCH: THE QUESTION OF THE "DOPING" OF CRICKET PITCHES.



THE PREPARATION OF A "BILLIARD TABLE" TEST WICKET AT THE OVAL: GROUNDSMAN AUSTIN MARTIN SPRAYING THE SELECTED STRETCH BEFORE THE "DOPE," OR DRESSING, IS APPLIED, TO STIMULATE THE GROWTH OF NEW GRASS.



MIXING HIS SECRET PREPARATION, WHICH ASSISTS THE GRASS TO KNIT AND PREVENTS THE WICKET FROM SPLITTING OR CRUMBLING: GROUNDSMAN MARTIN STIRRING "DOPE" IN A PAIL BEFORE DILUTING IT WITH WATER.



READY FOR APPLICATION TO THE WICKET AT THE OVAL: A GALLON OF "DOPE" DILUTED WITH FORTY GALLONS OF WATER AND THOROUGHLY MIXED BY VIGOROUS STIRRING.



WATERING THE WICKET WITH "DOPE" BY MEANS OF WATERING-CANS EIGHT DAYS BEFORE THE MATCH: AN OVERNIGHT OPERATION WHICH LEAVES THE SURFACE OF THE GROUND A REDDISH-BROWN COLOUR.



WATERING-IN THE "DOPE" AFTER IT HAS BEEN EVENLY DISTRIBUTED OVER THE WHOLE OF THE SELECTED SURFACE: THE FINAL PHASE OF AN OPERATION WHICH CONTINUES TO EXCITE CONSIDERABLE CONTROVERSY.



ROLLING THE WICKET TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AFTER IT HAS BEEN TREATED WITH "DOPE": AN OPERATION, LASTING AN HOUR, WHICH IS REPEATED EVERY DAY UNTIL THE MATCH WITH GRADUALLY DECREASING WEIGHT.

The final Test Match of the present series was concluded at the Oval on August 24 with an easy win for England by an innings and 579 runs. It was a disappointing game, but it aroused a considerable amount of controversy over "timeless" Tests and the "doping" of wickets, which is, of course, officially permitted. The wicket at the Oval is kept in perfect condition by Groundsman Austin Martin, who is shortly completing his fiftieth year there, and the above photographs show the method he employs for maintaining the ground under his care. The wicket is selected and given its first mowing about three months before the actual playing time. Germinated seed is then planted in spots around

the pitch of the ball, as the grass must be of an even texture: otherwise variety of pace and lift would result. Eight days before the match the "dope," or dressing, is prepared and then placed in a tank of water for mixing. It is then applied to the wicket overnight (leaving the surface a reddish-brown colour), and watered-in. Twenty-four hours after the application of the "dope" the wicket is rolled with the heavy roller for one hour and this is repeated every day until the match, with the weight being gradually decreased. Fifteen minutes before the start of the game the creases are marked out and the wicket is ready for play. (Photographs taken for "The Illustrated London News" by Central Press.)

NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS RECORDED: A DISASTER; MILITARY EVENTS; AND A LIVING PLAGUE.



DRAGGING THE MIDDLE LAKE FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE KILLARNEY BOAT DISASTER: CIVIC GUARDS AT THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Five people were drowned when a boat in which were a party of twenty-three English tourists and four boatmen capsized while shooting the rapids near Muckross Lake, Killarney, on August 24. The boat was caught by the current and swept against the Old Weir Bridge, and the occupants were carried along in the swirling waters. The boatmen made every effort to save their passengers, and other visitors to the spot waded out and pulled them to the bank. Some of the women



RECEIVING ATTENTION AFTER THE ACCIDENT: SURVIVORS OF THE BOAT DISASTER AT KILLARNEY, IN WHICH FIVE PEOPLE WERE DROWNED.

passengers kept themselves afloat by seizing oars. The upturned boat was found some three hundred yards below the bridge, and beneath it was the body of Mr. Carter, whose wife was one of the survivors. Four other people, three women and one man, were also drowned, and the lake was dragged before their bodies were found. Many of those rescued stayed at the spot for some time to assist in the search for the missing. (Topical.)



REALISTIC GUN-PRACTICE FOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES: (LEFT) A "QUEEN BEE" TARGET-PLANE CATAPULTED INTO THE AIR WATCHED BY MR. HORE-BELISHA (ON RIGHT); AND (ABOVE) THE RESULT OF A DIRECT HIT.

In our issue of August 27, were photographs of a demonstration, given to a party of Members of Parliament and local Mayors, at Watchet, of the method of launching a "Queen Bee" wireless controlled target-plane from a catapult on shore to provide realistic gun-practice for Territorial anti-aircraft batteries in training. The camp at Watchet was visited by the Minister for War Mr. Hore-Belisha, on August 25. He saw the target-plane launched and fired at by the 171st Battery. Subsequently it was brought down by a direct hit. (Keystone.)



AN ANXIOUS MOMENT DURING THE MANŒUVRES IN WILTSHIRE: A TANK FORDING A STREAM WHICH PROVED TOO DEEP FOR THE MOTOR-CYCLIST.

Our tanks are not amphibians, but, as the photograph above shows, a stream is not sufficient to hold them up, although the motor-cyclist was unable to proceed and had difficulty in getting his machine out again. At the moment, parts of Wiltshire and Hampshire are involved in a "war" between North and South and all arms of the Service have been very active in that area. The Mobile Division has been training at Stockbridge. (Sport and General.)



THE SUBJECT OF A CONFERENCE: LOCUSTS SWEEPING DOWN ON DELORAINE, KENYA, WHERE THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER ARE NOW STAYING.

The International Locust Conference opened in the Palais des Academies, Brussels, on August 25, and twenty countries have sent delegations to it. Its purpose is to consider international action to reduce the damage done by locusts in Africa, and to seek agreements whereby they can be destroyed in their breeding areas. Our photograph—taken a while ago—shows a swarm of locusts at Lord Francis Scott's farm, Deloraine, in Kenya.

A real Scot enjoying a real Scotch



STORIES OF
THE CLANS No. 7

His badge of holly denotes a Drummond. The clan's name like many others is a territorial one, and is derived from Drymen in Stirlingshire. The historic tartan of the clan is associated with the ill-fated James Drummond second Duke of Perth, who followed Prince Charlie in 1745, was wounded at Culloden and died on a French frigate in 1746 while escaping to France. In the nineteenth century a version of the somewhat similar Grant tartan was frequently used instead of the Drummond tartan.

GILBEY'S SPEY ROYAL
Scotch Whisky 10 YEARS OLD

IT'S GOOD — IT'S GILBEY'S



THESE three rather grim illustrations are not published to make your flesh creep—in any case, they are only mildly horrible compared with most detective fiction of to-day. Nor does this note set out to offer hints to executioners, all of whom perform

A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

EFFICIENT DECOLLATION: EARLY ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GUILLOTINES.

By FRANK DAVIS.

like character, and quite by chance came across the rubbishy steel engraving of Fig. 3 in a bookshop when I was searching for something else. I found this very intriguing, partly because of its title, and partly because it is said to be made from a sketch by Wenceslas Hollar. It did not look to me even Hollar at second-hand, but it was obviously done from some seventeenth-century original, and N. Whittock must have thought he was copying an original Hollar. The drawing, whoever made it, is unrecorded at the British Museum, but presumably exists somewhere: with luck, this note will catch the eye of its present owner; if so, will he be kind enough to inform me of its whereabouts? The engraving shown presumably dates from the 1830's, and has been cut from a history-book of sorts.

As regards this early form of guillotine, it appears that it was fairly familiar by the sixteenth century, for at least three other representations of it exist, drawn by contemporary hands. There is a German wood-cut of 1539 (reproduced in the "Encyclopædia Britannica") entitled "The Death of St. Matthew," in which the Apostle is being decapitated by the machine; there is an engraving by Heinrich Aldegrever dated 1553 (Fig. 2), which, like the George Pencz print, shows the son of Titus Manlius having his head cut off by the same means; and there is a little illustration called "The Death of a Spartan" in a book of 1555 by Achilles Bocchi entitled "Symbolicæ Quæstiones de universo genere." So much for sixteenth-century representations of this punishment, by Continental artists.

I had rather more trouble in satisfying my curiosity about the "Halifax Gibbet," and eventually found a useful account in, of all solemn places, *The Quarterly Review* for December 1843, in an article on the guillotine by J. M. Croker. After many pages written in an ecstasy of early-Victorian self-righteousness in which he explains what a horrible thing it is to decapitate people in this way—remember criminals were still being hanged in public at Newgate at this date and for several years afterwards—and after much abuse of the kindly Dr. Guillotin, he draws attention to the prints mentioned above (but not to Fig. 3) and also refers to a little print by John Hoyle, dated 1650, which, he says, is to be found in "Halifax and Its Gibbet Law," 1708, and also in Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden's "Britannia," 1722.

It appears—and I think this will be news to most people—that up to 1650 local custom in the neighbourhood of Halifax ordained that felons convicted of thieving should suffer death in this manner. It is also said—though I have not had the opportunity of verifying this—that the "Maiden," a similar crude

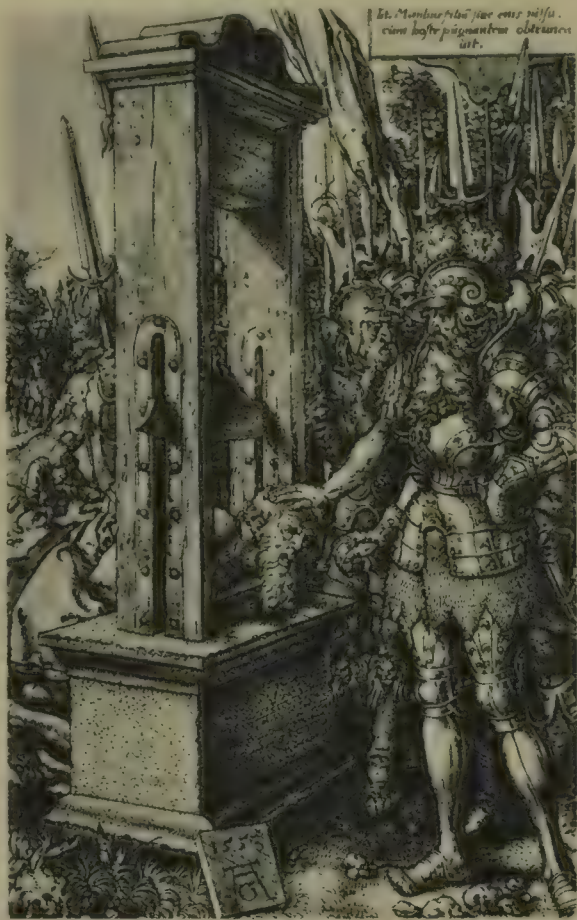
old régime noblemen had the right to be decapitated, while commoners were hanged—a custom obviously not in accord with the principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. The doctor therefore proposed that every criminal should be executed in the same manner, and, on humanitarian grounds, with a minimum of suffering—what better method than this improved head-cutting instrument, with its triangular knife and fool-proof action? That the machine to which his name, much to his horror, was attached so soon acquired a dreadful notoriety was not his fault. The story that he himself fell a victim to his own invention



1. SHOWING THAT THE "GUILLOTINE PRINCIPLE" WAS KNOWN IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A PRINT OF TITUS MANLIUS BEHEADING HIS SON BY GEORGE PENCZ, A MINOR NUREMBERG MASTER (D. 1550).

Reproduced by Courtesy of Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi.

their functions according to the customs of the State they have the honour to serve. No; these prints appear because my friends have the disconcerting habit of shooting questions at me quite suddenly and apropos of nothing, as, for example, when I was walking peaceably along Piccadilly thinking of no more pressing problem than what I should like for lunch, and a Voice said, "Who invented the guillotine?", and, my mind still only working on one cylinder, I mumbled something about the worthy Dr. Guillotin, whereat the Voice murmured, "Ha-ha!" in a sinister manner, and begged me to come and see a print by George Pencz, who died in 1550. Here it is (Fig. 1), and a very good example of the style of the German Renaissance—Pencz was one of the "little" masters of Nuremberg, upon whom the mantle of the great Albrecht Dürer did not quite fall. Then, of course, I began to furbish up my rusty memory, and also looked about for other prints of a



2. MORE LIGHT ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE BEHEADING INSTRUMENT WHICH LATER BECAME KNOWN AS THE GUILLOTINE: "THE DEATH OF TITUS MANLIUS," ENGRAVED BY HEINRICH ALDEGREVER, AND DATED 1553.

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is complete nonsense; he was not its inventor, and he lived peacefully until 1814.

As John Hoyle was responsible for the small print mentioned and illustrated by Croker, it is possible that the original drawing from which the 1830 steel engraving of Fig. 3 was adapted is also from his hand, though there is just a possibility that it may be by Hollar. The point is not of much importance, but it would be interesting if the original drawing should come to light as a result of the Voice which asked so surprising a question on that morning in Piccadilly. There are not many contemporary records of our ancient



3. THE "HALIFAX GIBBET" IN OPERATION: A NINETEENTH-CENTURY ENGRAVING, STATED TO BE AFTER A DRAWING BY HOLLAR, SHOWING THIS LITTLE KNOWN ENGLISH FORM OF GUILLOTINE IN OPERATION.

machine, is still to be seen in Edinburgh, and that the Regent Morton was executed by it in 1581, the Marquess of Argyll in 1661, and his son in 1685. Also, that the device had been long known in Italy under the name of *mannaja*. Where, then, does poor Dr. Guillotin enter the story? Merely in this way—that under the

customs, whether pleasant or unpleasant: many artists have recorded their notions of Hell, Hollar himself left a print of Hull, and an early drawing of Halifax would be equally desirable. Incidentally, could the old saying, "From Hell, Hull and Halifax, Good Lord deliver us," have any reference to the Halifax Gibbet?



A fine collector's piece is this silver Standing Salt by—according to the Hall-marks—W.H. in London in 1664-5. To be seen at the Victoria and Albert Museum.



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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

DURING the meeting of the British Association, we had our old friend hydraulic transmission again revived, and some of the newspapers enthused about it as if it were something radically new. At the moment, we have only gone as far as the hydraulic

adopts it in the design of his car, it must have many virtues to persuade firms to scrap their jigs, patterns and some stock in order to replace them with a new design and direct hydraulic transmission to the road-wheels. Consequently, motorists need have little fear that their present cars will be obsolete in a short period of time or even that they will be out of date for several years to come. Mr. J. Wooler, who has designed several successful engines and a new type

of multi-cylinder swash-plate aero-engine, has also designed a new infinitely variable gear. Here again, the Wooler gear is an hydraulic torque converter, with oil as its transmitting medium, and it rotates as a self-contained unit within a cylindrical aluminium housing bolted to the rear face of the engine fly-wheel casing. Our contemporary, the *Autocar* had some excellent illustrations of this Wooler gear in its issue of Aug. 19, and readers with technical minds should see those pictures if they do not clearly understand this description. Direct from the engine fly-wheel a crank-shaft is taken to a "wobble" shaft, on which slides the big-end bush of a radial three-cylinder oil-pump.

The "wobble" shaft can be moved

backwards or forwards by hydraulic pressure, thus varying the stroke of the oil-pump pistons from zero to maximum, according to the selected position of the "wobble" shaft. Each of the pump-cylinders has suction and delivery valves which permit the oil in a central reservoir of the mechanism to be forced, under hydraulic pressure, to a three-cylinder radial motor which is directly connected to the propeller-shaft. Each cylinder of the radial motor has a piston valve operated by a swash-plate mechanism at the rear end of the

torque-converter unit, the piston valves admitting oil to the motor-cylinders and exhausting the oil to the reservoir. Also, by moving a small lever, similar to the gear-lever control of a car, the swash-plate controls the piston valve to provide forward or reverse drive.

By sliding the "wobble" shaft, the stroke of the three-cylinder oil-pump is variable. This shaft is moved horizontally forwards against a coil spring by a piston actuated by oil-pressure from the lubrication system of the engine of the car, variation of the oil pressure by a suitable valve and control lever, which may be placed in any convenient position near the driver, providing the means for choosing any desired ratio of speed between the engine and the road-wheels. During the time when variable torque-conversion is taking place, the revolving body of the mechanism is held stationary by a simple band-brake connected to a pedal which would normally take the place of a clutch-pedal.

Direct drive by the gear is obtained by giving the maximum piston stroke to the pump pistons and suitably "selecting" the piston valves of the oil-motor so that the motor cannot normally function,

[Continued overleaf.]



A NEW TRIUMPH MODEL WITH GRACEFUL LINES: THE 14-65-H.P. "DOLOMITE" ROADSTER COUPÉ.

clutch, as seen in the Daimler transmission, in practical use on motor-cars, but many, many years ago the Engineering Exhibition at Olympia displayed a chassis in which the internal-combustion engine drove an oil-pump, and, through a turbine arrangement, drove the rear-axle wheels, just as the ordinary design of transmission does to-day. I rather fancy Professor F. C. Lea's "gearless" car follows this system, though no doubt much improved on the original German transmission shown at Olympia.

Whether its inventor, Commendatore Piero Salerni, will persuade the motor industry to adopt his transmission system remains to be seen, but as every such design has to show a commercial profit to the user, or, perhaps I ought to say, to the manufacturer who



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Some phrases seldom ring true

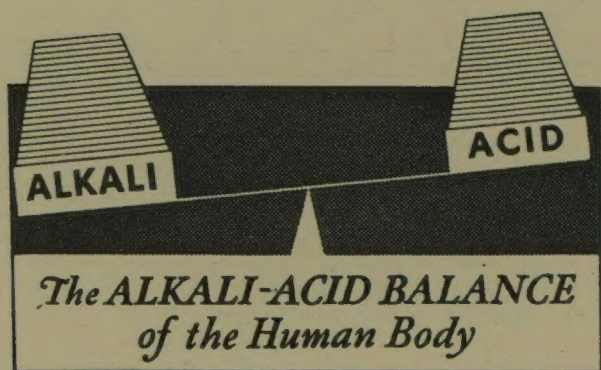
"Owing to the holidays
we are working with
a skeleton staff"



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system. Acidity of the stomach, corrected by small doses of bicarbonate of soda and other simple remedies, must not be confused with acidity of the system. Acidity of the system is entirely different; it is far more serious and is a predisposing factor of ill health. Too much cereal, meat or egg in the diet, over or under exercise, constipation, all tend to upset the balance.

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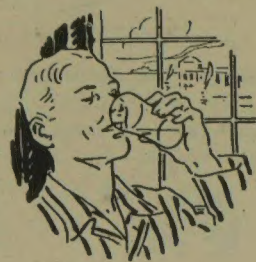
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(Continued).

and has to revolve as a solid mass with the rest of the mechanism. The band-brake is released when direct drive is taking place. The oil-pump and motor are only working as reciprocating elements when operating between top-gear drive and neutral position, or in reverse, and the mechanism being an almost perfectly balanced rotating mass, a considerable reduction can be allowed in the weight of the engine flywheel. The supply of oil for circulation between pump and motor is contained in chambers within the unit, but oil circulated by the engine for operation of the "wobble" shaft of the oil-pump, is externally supplied from the lubrication system of the engine to a gland at the rear end of the central shaft of the torque converter, and drains back to the engine sump through suitable channels. A special filter is fitted to this supply system to prevent impurities in the engine oil from reaching the mechanism.

Since there are no dog-clutches, sliding gears or any part in the unit which requires manipulation by the driver, wear through manhandling should be non-existent, while the simple control provides an instantaneous response over the entire speed range. So far, this hydraulic gear-box has been fitted to a 12-h.p. engine and runs silently. But, as before mentioned, at the present time hydraulic gears are receiving considerable attention in a period of looking for fresh development of the self-propelled road vehicle.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THOU SHALT NOT—", AT THE PLAYHOUSE.

THIS is first-rate psychological melodrama. Wisely, the company play it as melodrama, and allow the psychology to look after itself. Which it does; very successfully. The construction is, of course, somewhat naïve. The remarkable unanimity with which all the characters leave the stage clear for Thérèse and Laurent to indulge in a clandestine love-affair is amusing. However, Miss Cathleen Nesbitt and Mr. Henry Oscar put real passion into their scenes. In the first act we watch a game of dominoes, and the slow-forming of a plan in Laurent's mind to murder the harmless, unnecessary husband. A year later, Thérèse and Laurent marry. But the ghost of the dead man comes between them in their bridal bed. Once the fondest of lovers, now they can scarcely bear to remain alone in the same room. The first big thrill in the play comes when Mme. Raquin appears at a half-open door and hears the two hurling recriminations at each other; learns how, after a boating accident, they forced her son again and again under water until he was drowned. The horror of this discovery brings on paralysis. The second thrill comes when, having been able to move only her eyes for many months, she manages to raise her right hand and begin writing an accusation with her forefinger on the dining-table. Miss Nancy Price's eyes dominated the last act. Her silent accusation so unnerved the guilty couple that they committed suicide. Then the old dame, with a great effort of will, rose from her chair and stood gazing down at them in triumph. Miss Cathleen Nesbitt and Mr. Henry Oscar lent admirable support to Miss Price. Some neat touches of comedy were supplied by Mr. Morris Harvey and Mr. A. Bromley-Davenport. Miss Joyce Redman was a charming ingénue.

"TOBIAS AND THE ANGEL," AT THE OPEN AIR THEATRE.

Mr. James Bridie's gently humorous version of this story from the Apocrypha is admirably suited to open-air performance. Mr. Robert Atkins's production is even better than the original one at the Westminster Theatre. Mr. Romney Brent is on the small side as Tobias, but renders the part excellently. Mr. Robert Eddison, who is making a name for himself as a character comedian, gave a surprisingly lovable and human performance as the Archangel. Given favourable weather, there is no more delightful entertainment in London.

"THE FLEET'S LIT UP," AT THE HIPPODROME.

Mr. George Black has brought a good deal of his Crazy Gang atmosphere from the Palladium to the Hippodrome. There is no subtlety in the production. Everything is put over to hit one in the eye, so to speak. The plot is incomprehensible, but it suffices as an excuse for a dozen or more changes of scene. Many of the comedians' lines are on the broad side. But, as that appeared to be what the audience wanted, that, one takes it, is all that matters. Mr. Vivian Ellis has provided some catchy tunes. "How Do You Do, Mr. Right" is one of the most attractive. Miss Frances Day has never worked harder, or more effectively. Mr. Stanley Lupino was at the top of his form. His duelling scene was the funniest thing seen for a long time. No one can equal him for making an audience join in a chorus. Stalls, dress-circle and gallery entered whole-heartedly into competition to see who could get most out of "Tis, 'Tisn't, 'Tis." Miss Enid Lowe, playing her first important rôle, was a big success. Mr. Ralph Reader is better at arranging dances than playing naval lieutenants.

"SHE TOO WAS YOUNG," AT WYNDHAM'S.

Miss Molly McArthur's costumes of 1840 are the chief joy of this play. The story is distinctly novelettish. An ambitious mother intercepts letters between her daughter and a penniless subaltern in India. The whole of the affair is wordy, but fairly interesting; and it is finely acted by Miss Marie Ney as an early-Victorian mother; by Miss Dorothy Hyson as an ingénue, and, best of all, by Miss Ann Todd, in a Becky Sharp rôle. Mr. Edmund Gwenn was most amusing as an irascible father, continually bursting in and out of the room. Mr. Esme Percy contributed a brilliant burlesque as a humourless baronet with a passion for puns.

THE COLISEUM.

It is good to welcome Sir Oswald Stoll's famous theatre back to variety. There was nothing outstanding in the opening programme, but a nice level of entertainment was provided. Stanelli's Bachelor Party (familiar on the air), was the main turn of the evening. Mr. Ernie Marconi, a bald-headed little man with an apprehensive smile and an accordion that can almost speak, was the star turn of this scena.

With regard to our double-page diagrammatic drawing showing the lay-out of the new "Mauretania," which appeared in our issue of Aug. 6, we should amplify our description by stating that the ventilation and heating systems in the new liner consist of "Plenounits" distributed throughout the vessel on Sports, Main, "A," "B," "C" and "D" decks. These "Plenounits" are fitted in separate compartments, each unit individually supplying a particular section of accommodation. The general equipment of the "Plenounits" is being supplied by the Winsor Engineering Company, Glasgow, and the fan motors by the General Electric Company. The air-conditioning of certain public rooms is being carried out by the Carrier Engineering Company. Further, six Howden 48-inch diameter double-inlet B-type fans supply the necessary air to the stokeholds.

CONTINENTAL HOTELS

<p>AUSTRIA</p> <p>Semmering—(3000 ft. a.s.l.) 1½ hours from Vienna. Suedbahn Hotel—The Golfer's Home—open-air swimming-pool.</p> <p>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</p> <p>Prague—Alcron—the leading hotel in Czechoslovakia.—200 rooms, 200 baths.—Garage for 100 cars.</p> <p>Franzensbad—Hotel Imperial, exclusive, world known, close to the springs and baths, own park. Season April 15th to October 15th. Prospectus.</p> <p>Franzensbad—Hotel Königsvilla—The leading Hotel.</p>	<p>GERMANY—(Continued)</p> <p>Bad Kissingen—Staatl.—Kurhaushotel—World-renowned house. Mineral baths in hotel. Garages.</p> <p>Cologne—Schweizerhof—Victoriastr. 11. 100 beds. All mod. comf. Garage, A.A. Hotel, quiet sit. Home from home. Incl. terms from R.M. 7.00.</p> <p>Garmisch-Partenkirchen—Park Hotel "Alpenhof." Lead'g hotel in Bavarian Alps. Cen. sit. Every com. Prospectuses through proprietor: Hanns Kilian.</p> <p>Garmisch—Bavarian Alps—Sonnenblehl—Golf Hotel. Incomparably beautiful situation. 1st-class hotel. Every comfort at Moderate Terms.</p> <p>Leipzig—Hotel Astoria—The latest and most perfect Hotel bldg. Select home of intern. Society & Arist'cy. Mangd. by M. Hartung, Council of Com.</p> <p>Mannheim—Palace Hotel Mannheimer Hof—The leading house at moderate prices. 240 beds, 100 bathrooms. Prop.: Fritz Gabler.</p> <p>Munich—Grand Hotel Continental.—Where everyone feels at home. Quiet location. Moderate terms. Garage.</p> <p>Munich—The new Hotel Excelsior—Near the Hauptbahnhof. First class, modern and quietly placed. Rooms from R.M. 3.50 onwards.</p> <p>Wiesbaden—Hotel Schwarzer Bock—1st-class family hotel, 300 beds. Medicinal Bath in hotel. Golf. Tennis. Garage. Pension from Marks 9.</p> <p>Wiesbaden—Hotel Nassauer Hof—World renowned. Finest pos. opposite Park and Opera. Wiesbaden Springs. Patd. by best Brit. Soc. Pen. from 12 Mk.</p> <p>Wiesbaden—Palast Hotel—1st. class Hotel, opposite Kochbrunnen. Every possible comfort. Own bath, estab. Pension from R.M. 20.</p>	<p>GERMANY—(Continued)</p> <p>Wiesbaden—Hotel Rose—World-renowned Hotel. Own bathing establishment. Patronised by English and American Society. Pension from Marks 12.</p> <p>Wiesbaden—Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten (Four Seasons) Select home of Society. Best position opposite Kurhaus, Opera, Parks. Pens. from R.M. 12.</p> <p>ITALY</p> <p>Rome—Hotel Victoria—First-class. Central and quiet. Opposite Borghese Gardens. English-speaking staff.</p> <p>SWITZERLAND</p> <p>Bürgenstock—Lake of Lucerne—Palace Hotel—Holiday resort. Golf. Tennis. Bathing Beach.</p> <p>Geneva—The Beau-Rivage—With its open-air Restaurant. Terrace on the Lake. Facing Mt.-Blanc. All comfort. Rooms from Frs. 7.</p> <p>Geneva—Hôtel de la Paix—On Lake facing Mont-Blanc. Close to pier and places of interest. Lovely rooms fr. S. Frs. 6. With full board S.Frs. 14.</p> <p>Glion—(2200 ft. ab.s.l.) Grand Hotel and Righi Vaudois—Leading Hotel, low rates. View of Lake Geneva. Tennis. Garage. 15 Min. from Montreux.</p>	<p>SWITZERLAND—(Continued)</p> <p>Lucerne—Hotel Beau-Rivage—Facing lake, next door to Casino. First class. Excellent food. Pension from S. Frs. 14.</p> <p>Lugano (South Switzerland)—Adler Hotel—Near station in own grdns. fac. lake, exceptl. view. Rms. Frs. 4. Pen. fr. Frs. 11. Open the whole yr. Gar. boxes.</p> <p>Lugano (Southern Switzerland)—Majestic Hotel—Strictly first-class. Best view, full south. Own private swimming-pool. Open-air restaurant.</p> <p>Montreux—The Excelsior—Best lakeside situation. 100 rooms all south. Always open. Terms from 5 Gns. wkly incl. tips & taxes. Latest comfort.</p> <p>Montreux—Montreux Palace Hotel—Ideal for holidays at all seasons. All rooms facing lake. Mod. comf. Golf. Ten. Large Park. Garage. Beach.</p> <p>St. Moritz—Badrutt's Palace Hotel—Host to the Elite. Season June 15th to end of September.</p> <p>Wengen (Bernese Oberland)—Parc Hotel Beausite—1st class. Family hotel. Weekly terms all inclusive, from £5.</p> <p>Zurich—Hotel Waldhaus Dolder—Family Hotel. Unrivalled position overlooking town, lake and Alps. Full board, Frs. 14. Swim-pool. Golf. Tennis.</p>
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